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# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,513—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1895.

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## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | SATURDAY, 2 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| † SUTLEJ | 4205 | W. J. Nantes | 26th Oct. |
| B.M. CALEDONIA | 7558 | W. B. Andrews | 2nd Nov. |
| B.V.L. CLYDE | 4136 | H. T. Weighell | 9th ,, |
| B.L. SHANNON | 4189 | E. Crewe | 16th ,, |
| † SUTLEJ | 4205 | W. J. Nantes | 23rd ,, |
| B.L. CARTHAGE | 5280 | M. De Horne | 30th ,, |
| † GANGES | 4206 | T. F. Creery | 7th Dec. |
| B.M. CALEDONIA | 7558 | W. B. Andrews | 14th ,, |
| B.V.L. SUTLEJ | 4205 | W. J. Nantes | 21st ,, |
| B.L. PENINSULAR | 5287 | R. G. Murray | 28th ,, |
| | | | 1896. |
| † GANGES | 4206 | T. F. Creery | 4th Jan. |
| B.L. ORIENTAL | 5284 | L. H. Moule | 11th ,, |
| † CLYDE | 4136 | H. T. Weighell | 18th ,, |
| B.M. CALEDONIA | 7558 | W. B. Andrews | 25th ,, |
| B.V.L. GANGES | 4206 | T. F. Creery | 1st Feb. |
| B.L. COROMANDEL | 4499 | W. Wheeler | 8th ,, |
| † CLYDE | 4136 | H. T. Weighell | 15th ,, |
| B.L. CARTHAGE | 5280 | M. De Horne | 22nd ,, |
| † THAMES | 4113 | A. Symons | 29th ,, |
| B.L. SHANNON | 4189 | E. Crewe | 7th March |
| B.V.L. SUTLEJ | 4205 | W. J. Nantes | 14th ,, |
| B.M. CALEDONIA | 7558 | W. B. Andrews | 21st ,, |
| † THAMES | 4113 | A. Symons | 28th ,, |
| B.L. ORIENTAL | 5284 | L. H. Moule | 4th April. |

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

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Bombay, 11th October, 1895.

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|---|---|---|---|---|
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| IMPERATOR | J. Nicolich | 4,119 | 750 | 1st Dec. |

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|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

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| Steamers. | Captain | Tons. | H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA TERESA | V. Gherzman | 3,042 | 350 | 7th Nov. |
| MARQUIS BACQUEHEM | G de Grisogono | 4,409 | 350 | 7th Dec. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE

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|---|---|---|
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|---|---|---|
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| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| VINDOBONA | C. Bellen | 4,351 | 350 | 21st Nov. |

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

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FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, about the 26th October, at 10 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 22nd October, at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, about the 24th October, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, about the 22nd October, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,937 tons, about the 2nd November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, about the 26th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st October, 1895. Agents.

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A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis ; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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| JOHANNISBERG | 58 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 64 | 8 | 34 | 8 |
| LIEBFRAUMILCH | 54 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 32 | 4 |
| STEINWEIN | 38 | 0 | ... | | 42 | 4 | ... | |
| LAUBENHEIM | 28 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 32 | 4 | 16 | 12 |
| OPPENHEIM | 26 | 0 | 14 | 8 | 29 | 0 | 16 | 4 |
| NIERSTEIN | 39 | 0 | 20 | 8 | 43 | 8 | 23 | 0 |
| SPARKLING HOCK | 54 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 32 | 4 |

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|---|---|---|
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MY Old Machine has been 10 voyages backwards and forwards in India. I took it with me to Aden, a most trying climate for machines—being so damp—is said by Mrs. S. Swinhoe from Oxford regarding SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 5th November, 1895, for supplying LIME for Public Works in charge of the Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

P. J. FITZGIBBON, C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay 21st October, 1895.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned by the Undersigned that he is NOT RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted by his WIFE MEHERBAI both in her as well as in my name.

The Undersigned has not given any anthority to the said Meherbai to order things in his behalf or to incur debts, and he is, therefore, not responsible for the same, and persons dealing with her will do so at their own risk.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE VAKIL.
21st October, 1895.

### NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at the Town Custom House, THIS DAY, of UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS, consisting of Rice, Deck Chairs, Iron Pipes, Show Cards, Paints, Wines and Spirits, Rods and Bars, Iron, China Clay Belting, Window Glass, Salt, Leather, Hardware, Samples, Flooring Tiles, Soap, Machinery, Sugar, Walnuts, Coppra, Cloves duttee, Cloves, Beedee leaves, Shuttles, Dry Fruits, Mother-of-Pearl Shells, Tea Dust, Waste Paper, Rafters, Oilmanstores, Aerated Waters, 1 Log Timber, Bags of Grain, Wet Dates, Fishing Rods, Jerry Coccoanuts, Sajeekhar, Marble Slabs, Couries, Old and Unservicable Marine Stores, and Dead Stock, aslo various other articles.

The Sale will commence at 1 P.M. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required to be paid, when the lots are knocked-down, and the goods must be cleared within one week from the day of Sale, failing which, the deposit will be forfeited.

Further conditions will be made known at the time of Sale.

A. M. S. JACKSON,
Collector of Land Revenue, Custom and Opium.
Bombay, Custom House, 22nd October, 1895.

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THE LATEST NOVELTIES
IN
CROOK—
—HANDLE
WALKING STICKS.
PLAIN AND SILVER MOUNTS,
ALL NEW
ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

---

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annnexed of the Property and Credits of JEEWIBAI, widow of GOPALJI SHAMJI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.

PARWATIBAI, widow of VULLABHDASS HURJEEWANDASS ..................Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 15th Day of October, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-five, and in the Fifty-ninth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 16th Day of October, 1895.
Messrs. MULJEE & RAGHAVJEE,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

---

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass. Height 4 ft. 1 in., Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

## INSURANCE.

FIRE. ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LIFE.

FUNDS EXCEED £8,200,000.

New Life Assurances completed during 1894:—
£1,017,690.

LAST BONUS declared at the rate of £1 10s. per cent. per annum on sum assured.

All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered

The ROYAL is the LARGEST and STRONGEST Fire Office in the world, a position which shows the Public's Appreciation of its methods in every respect.

Net Fire Premiums received in 1894, £2,032,450.
CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £34,000,000.

Further particulars may be had on Application to
BOMBAY:—

AGENTS:
Messrs. T. H. MOORE & Co.,
Hummum Street.

BRANCH OFFICE:
OLD SECRETARIAT.
D. LINDSAY,
Secretary.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MATERIALS.

By order of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of an old privy in the Elphinstone Middle School and a brass letter scale.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, October 22, 1895.

---

SERVANTS' CLOTHING.

DARK-MAROON Cloth, at Re. 1 8 per yard.
DARK-BLUE Cloth, at „ 1 8 „
Apply to
THE ELGIN MILLS,
CAWNPORE.

---

KUPPER'S PILSENER

Obtained Prize Medal for Excellence at the late Chicago Exhibition.

Rs. 6-6 per doz. Qts; Rs. 4-4 per doz. Pts.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

## NOTICES.

### SNOWFLAKE OIL.

AS we understand that KEROSINE OIL with the figure of a Lamp branded on the Boxes is shortly to be imported into Bombay from Calcutta, we beg to draw the attention of the Public to the fact that SNOWFLAKE OIL, besides having a Lamp in the Brand, also has the words, "SNOWFLAKE and 150°," on both the Tins and Boxes. None other is Genuine.

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York.
Bombay, 20th September, 1895.

### SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

LUBRICATING MINERAL OIL.

TENDERS are invited and will be received upto 16th November, 1895, for the SUPPLY of MINERAL OIL for lubricating purposes required during the year commencing 1st January, 1896.

Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

The Company's Specification and conditions under which the Contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. BURN MURDOCH, MAJOR, R.E.,
Agent.
Agent's Office, Dharwar, 16th October, 1895.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

Additions to and alterations of the Local and Through Trains between Bombay and Thana and Raichur.

ON and after MONDAY, the twenty-first instant, until further notice, the undermentioned additional Trains will run between Bombay and Byculla, and Coorla, on week days only and stopping at all intermediate Stations:—

DOWN TRAINS.

| Stations. | | On Week Days. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. | M. | H. | M. | H. | M. | H. | M. |
| Victoria Terminus, Bombay .. Dep. | 9 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 52 | 18 | 15 | 18 | 40 |
| Bombay Time....... | 8 | [illegible] | 9 | 22 | 17 | 45 | 18 | 10 |
| Masjid ........ Dep. | 9 | [illegible] | 9 | 56 | 18 | 19 | 18 | 44 |
| Mazagon ........ Dep. | 9 | 16 | 10 | 0 | 18 | 23 | 18 | 48 |
| Byculla ........ Arrl. | 9 | 19 | 10 | 3 | 18 | 26 | 18 | 51 |
| Dep. | | | | | 18 | 27 | | |
| Chinchpokli ........ Dep. | | | | | 18 | 30 | | |
| Currey Road ........ Dep. | | | | | 18 | 33 | | |
| Parel ........ Dep. | | | | | 18 | 37 | | |
| Dadar ........ Dep. | | | | | 18 | 40 | | |
| Matoonga ........ Dep. | | | | | 18 | 44 | | |
| Sion ........ Dep. | | | | | 18 | 49 | | |
| Coorla ........ Arrl. | | | | | 18 | 52 | | |

UP TRAINS.

| Stations. | | On Week Days. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. | M. | H. | M. | H. | M. | H. | M. |
| Coorla ........ Dep. | | | | | | | 19 | 51 |
| Sion ........ Dep. | | | | | | | 19 | 55 |
| Matoonga ........ Dep. | | | | | | | 20 | 0 |
| Dadar ........ Dep. | | | | | | | 20 | 4 |
| Parel ........ Dep. | | | | | | | 20 | 7 |
| Currey Road ........ Dep. | | | | | | | 0 | 11 |
| Chinchpokli ........ Dep. | | | | | | | 20 | 14 |
| Byculla ........ Arrl. | | | | | | | 20 | 16 |
| Dep. | 9 | 29 | 10 | 13 | 19 | 2 | 20 | 17 |
| Mazagon ........ Dep. | 9 | 33 | 10 | 17 | 19 | 6 | 20 | 21 |
| Masjid ........ Dep. | 9 | 38 | 10 | 22 | 19 | 11 | 20 | 26 |
| Victoria Terminus, Bombay Arrl. | 9 | 42 | 10 | 26 | 19 | 15 | 20 | 30 |
| Bombay Time..... | 9 | 12 | 9 | 56 | 18 | 45 | 20 | 0 |

2. First, Second, and Third-Class Passengers will be booked by these Trains, which are also available for season ticket-holders.

3. On and from the same date the Up Thana Local Passenger Train now leaving that Station for Bombay daily at 8-10, will leave at 8-5, and arrive at Victoria Terminus at 9-10 instead of at 9-15; and the Up Passenger Train which leaves Coorla for Bombay daily at 18-17 will stop at Currey Road to pick up and set down passengers, and arrive at Victoria Terminus at 18-53 instead of at 18-50 as at present.

4. Also from the same date the Down Passenger Trains leaving Bombay daily at 22-45 for Poona and at 23-30 for Raichur, and the Up Passenger Trains arriving in Bombay daily at 6 0 from Poona, and at 7-30 from Raichur, will stop at Mazagon Station for passengers, and luggage, and parcels.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the eighteenth of October, 1895.

## BANKS.

### CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL......... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.. Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:

Alexandria. St. Petersburg. Madrid. Brussels. Constantinople.
Cairo. Moscow. Barcelona. Geneva. Smyrna.
Port Said. Odessa. Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ½ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ½ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposit for 12 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
" " " for 6 months at 2½ per cent. p. a.
General Banking Business transacted.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..............................$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, and Interest is at present allowed as under:—

12 Months .................. 3½ per cent.
6 Months .................. 2½ per cent.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Yen 6,000,000 = Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL......... 4,500,000 = „ 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND ............ „ 3,928,000 = „ 78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

### CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

| | |
|---|---|
| CHRISTOPHER AND Co. | London. |
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| PAGE AND SANDEMAN. | London. |
| JUSTERINI AND BROOKS. | London. |
| POMMERY AND GRENO. | Rheims. |
| POL ROGER AND Co. | Rheims. |
| LANSON PERE ET FILS. | Rheims. |
| PERRIER JOUET AND Co. | Epernay. |
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| PERINET ET FILS. | Rheims. |
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| COSSART, GORDON AND Co. | Madeira. |
| BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co. | Oporto. |
| COCKBURN SMITHES & Co. | Oporto. |
| VAN ZELLERS AND Co. | Oporto. |
| P. J. VALCKENBERG. | Worms. |
| NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS. | Bordeaux. |
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| CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON. | Leith. |
| CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co. | Leith. |
| JOHN CRABBIE & Co. | Leith. |
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| C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR. | Cote d'Or. |
| ACKERMANN-LAURANCE | Saumur. |
| C. A. LINDGREN & Co. | Stockholm. |
| ANDREW ROWAN. | Melbourne. |
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| T. P. GRIFFIN & Co. | London. |
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
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GUICHARD POTHERET & FILS.

Fresh Consignments
OF GENUINE RICH BURGUNDIES,
From Above Firm to Hand.
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SOLE AGENTS for INDIA,
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*TWENTIETH EDITION.*

### MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1895.

With Portrait of H. E. the Viceroy, LORD ELGIN.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE: Rs. 5 with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1895 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

### THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

THE London "Daily Chronicle" says:—There is not, and there never has been, a better Guide for any part of the world than that which Mr. J. M. Maclean, recently Member for Oldham, originally published at Bombay in 1875. It is now annually brought up to date under the care of his successor in the editorship and proprietorship of the "Bombay Gazette," Mr. Grattan Geary, and we never open its pages without admiration for the masterly way in which it marshals the innumerable facts connected with the past and present of the great and increasingly beautiful city which proudly calls itself "first in India." Altogether, to anyone proceeding to or having business relations with India "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" is simply indispensable, while to the residents of one of the finest cities, situated on one of the very finest harbours of the whole empire, its value is beyond that of many rupees, of which it only costs five.

THE "Morning Post" says:—The edition for 1895 has been carefully revised, and much information added to meet the requirements of business men and the general public. The residents of Bombay, and also visitors, will find it an excellent work of reference as a directory, as well as an historical and descriptive guide to this famous city.

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*Bombay Gazette* Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

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### "GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

### Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000 DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*____________________

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

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TREZUKA
THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA
THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

●COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C.

*Agents for India*, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

## INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT, per annum on the sum Assured.

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THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents

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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

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GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, ESQ.
THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
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Who are desirous of effecting
LIFE ASSURANCES
Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the
ORIENTAL
With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims

FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from
D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

## INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD, A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 9 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE,
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to upwards of 7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

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UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

[ESTABLISHED 1834.]

ASSURANCES effected for the Whole Term of Life and for Short Periods at Low Rates of Premium.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable on attaining the Age of 45, 50 and 55, or previous, in the event of Death, also Granted.

POLICIES issued in Sterling if preferred, the Premium being payable at the Current Rate of Exchange.

PREMIUM Reduced to European Rates on passing PORT SAID Homewards.

MEDICAL FEES paid by the Society.

CLAIMS PAID immediately on Proof of Death.

For Prospectus and Full Particulars
Apply to—
KING KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

FIRE INSURANCE.

| | | Exclusive Reserve Fund |
|---|---|---|
| The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .............. | $ | 3,000,000 |
| The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND., | „ | 8,000,000 |
| The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .............. | M | 6,000,000 |
| The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .............. | „ | 7,500,000 |
| The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .............. | „ | 6,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL .............. | „ | 2,600,000 |
| The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .............. | Frs | 10,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .............. | Fl | 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .............. | „ | 2,000,000 |

MARINE INSURANCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND .............. | $ | 3,000,000 |
| The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL. | Frs | 4,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .............. | Fl | 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .............. | „ | 2,000,000 |
| The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL. | „ | 2,250,000 |

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

## BANKS.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ......... £500,000
RESERVE FUND................ £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. REDDY,
Acting Manager.

### COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........Rs. 25,00,000.
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

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A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

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### THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

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|---|---|---|---|
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| | |
|---|---|
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| Third do. ............ | „ 2-8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions............ | As. 2 per line |

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion ............ | As. 8 per line. |
| Second do. ............ | 4½ „ |
| Third do. ............ | 2½ „ |

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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ............ Re. 1-0
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### "BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

| IN BOMBAY | | UP-COUNTRY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum ............ | Rs. 12 | Per Annum ............ | Rs. 15 |
| Half-Yearly ............ | „ 6 | Half-yearly ............ | „ 7-8 |
| Quarterly ............ | „ 3 | Quarterly ............ | „ 3-12 |

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*Post Free.*

Per Annum ............Rs. 12
Half-yearly ............ „ 6
Quarterly ............ 3

### "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

*Post Free.*

Per Annum ............Rs. 12
Half-yearly ............ „ 6
Quarterly ............ „ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

### BANKS.

| | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half-Yearly Divid. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | i. a. | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 12 pr. ct. | 1,465 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,345 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,270 |
| Commercial & Ld. Mge | 10,000<br>15,000 | 100 | 100<br>75 | 10. p.c. | 169 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra | 100,000 | £10 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 80 |
| Charter Bank | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 7 pr. ct. | £27 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 80,000 | $125 | all | £1-5s. | £44 to 45 |
| National Bank of India | 40,000 | £25 | £12½ | 6 pr. ct. | 300 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Half yearly | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alliance | 1,500 | 1,000 | all | 20 | 690 |
| Anglo-Indian | 1,345 | 100 | 100 | Nil | 52 |
| Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary) | 871 | 60 | all | 9 per ct. | 38 |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 850 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co | 900 | 500 | 500 | 30 | 515 |
| Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 315 |
| Britannia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 465 |
| Central India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 60 | 1,600xd |
| China Mills Co Ld | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.40 | 735 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.40 | 935 |
| Coimbatore S and W | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | ... | 11 |
| Connaught Mills | 600 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 700 |
| Colaba Land & Mills | 4,000 | 700 | ... | dvdRs15 | 715 |
| Cooria Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.50 | 675 |
| Currimbhoy Mill | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 892½ |
| David Mill | 1,400 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs.25 | 485 |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 425 |
| Empress | 2,100 | 500 | 500 | dvd 25 | 590 |
| Framjee Petit | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 555 |
| Hindustan | 875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 755 |
| Hinganghat Mills | 700 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 66 |
| Howard and Bulloughs | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 705 |
| Hyderabad | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 1,285 |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs.30 | 485 |
| Indian Manfg. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,305 xd |
| Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.30 | 500 |
| James Greaves | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 700 |
| Jaffer Alli | 600 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 225 |
| Jamshed Manufacturing Co. | 1,800 | 250 | 250 | dvdRs.10 | 207½xd |
| Jewraz Baloo | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.40 | 1,060 xd |
| Jubilee Mills Co, Ld | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 275 |
| Khandeish | 750 | 1,500 | 1,000 | dvd Rs30 | 780 |
| Khangaum Manfg. Co | 400 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 900 |
| Khatao Makunjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs45 | 830 |
| Leopold | 3,500 | 160 | 103 | dvdRs.10 | 255 |
| Lord Reay Mfg | 445 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 925 |
| Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.50 | 1,090 |
| Madras United | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 3,070 |
| Mahaluxmee | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | N | 400 |
| Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga) | 3,400 | 500 | 500 | 15 pr ct | |
| Manockjee M Petit | 4,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dv Rs100 | 2,63 |
| Mazagon | 5,000 | 250 | 250 | dvd Rs 6 | 17 |
| Morarji Goculdas | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs70 | 2,280 |
| Mysore S & M Co Ld | 4,000 | 250<br>50 | 250<br>50 | dvd 4½ | ... |
| Madura Mills | 7,779 | 100 | 100 | Nil | par |
| National | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 110 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs 21 | 550 |
| Oriental | 5,725 | 625 | 625 | Rs 22½ | 490 |
| Presidency Mills Co (Ld) | 743 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 1,385 |
| Queen Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs50 | 775 xd |
| Ripon Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs50 | 1,020 xd |
| Sassoon | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs60 | 1,335 xd |
| Sholapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,610 |
| Soonderdas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 50 | 860 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 115 |
| Southern Mahratta | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | dvRs12½ | 382½ |
| Sun Mills Ld | 1,300 | 250 | 250 | dv Rs 15 | 212½ |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 370 |
| Swadeshi Mills | 475 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs15 | 670 |
| Sassoon and Alliance | 2,000 | 400 | 500 | dvdRs30 | 860 |
| Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 550 |
| Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld | 900 | 500 | 900 | 15 | 500 |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 375 |
| Western India | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 740 |
| Wadia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | — | 200 |
| Union Mills Ld | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | — | 505 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | guar. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G I. P. R. Consolidated Stock | ... | £100 | all | 5 p. c. | 2,600 |
| B.B. & C. I. R. | ... | £ 18 | ... | do. | 520 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Yearly | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 75 | 1,37 |
| Albert Ginning Co | 100 | 500 | all | 18 pr. ct. | 450 |
| Albert (Kurrachee) | 200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 90 | 1,200 |
| Bellary | 167 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 14 x | 225 |
| Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld | 550 | 250 | 250 | 25 | 147½ |
| Bombay Cotton | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | dv Rs12½ | 150xd |
| Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld | 500 | 200 | 200 | 14 | 140 |
| Broach City Press Co., Ld | 600 | 200 | 200 | 12 | 190 |
| Colaba | 500 | 1,880 | 1,880 | dvdRs15 | 325 xd |
| East India | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 75 | 1,145 |
| English Press and Manfg | 400 | 200 | ... | dvd Rs 6 | 84 xd |
| Fort | 150 | 8,500 | 500 | 80 | 1,050 |
| French | 300 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs30 | 510 xd |
| Harvey and Sabapathy | 450 | 450 | 500 | 30 | 43 |
| Hingoli Press Co., Ld | 700 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs11 | 125 |
| Khangaum | 240 | 450 | 450 | 30 | 480 |
| Mahuva Press Co., Ld | 300 | 200 | all | 15 pr. ct. | 250 |
| ahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld | 300 | 500 | 500 | 53 | 120 |
| Mercantile | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | dvd Rs 4 | 92½xd |
| Mofussil Co | 8,125 | 400 | 400 | Nil | 340 |
| Munmar M | 1,000 | 250 | all | 15 | 160 |
| New Berar | 1,200 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs30 | 500xd |
| New Indian | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | dvd Rs 9 | 127½ xd |
| Prince of Wales | 100 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 460 |
| Sabapathy (Bellary) | 500 | 500 | 75 | 20 | 480 |
| Sassoon | 300 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 58 |
| Sind and Punjab Co | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 200 | 1,950 |
| Sind | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 50 | 650 |
| Sorab Woollen Mills | 1,200 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 90 |
| Surat City Press Co., Ld | 375 | 200 | all | 16<br>12 | 200<br>210 |
| Volkart | ... | 1,000 | 1 | dvd Rs65 | 1,060xd |

### MISCELLANEOUS

| | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Yearly | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown | 1,750 | 100 | 100 | 15<br>7½ | 375 |
| Back Bay Baths | 500 | 50 | 50 | 12 | 40 |
| Badham Pile | 5,000 | 100 | 100 | 10 | 127 |
| Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 300 | 5,750 |
| Do. New Issue. | 500 | 375 | 625 | 75 | 1,450 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | dvd 1½ | 60 |
| Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld. | 400 | 500 | 500 | 5 pr. ct. | 500 |
| Bombay Flour Mill | 720 | 500 | 500 | 50 | 1,650 |
| Deccan Paper Mills | 1,000 | - | 500 | 5 pr. ct. | 250 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills | 2,500 | 200 | 200 | 11 | 222 |
| Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld | 2,80 | 250 | 250 | 8 pr. ct. | 340 |
| Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 pr. ct. | 17 |
| John Roberts & Co | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 140 |
| Kemp & Co | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | 21 | 346 |
| Kurrachee Landing | 600 | 500 | 300 | 30 | 200 |
| Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | Nil | .. |
| Marcks & Co., Ld | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs15 | 150 |
| Napier Hotel Co | 2,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr. ct. | 52 |
| Napier Foundry | 1,000 | 100 | 200 | ... | 60 |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 10 pr. ct. | 168 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | 4 | 103 |
| Port Canning Co | 8,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs22 | 500 |
| Boundy & Co | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 | 50 |
| Treacher & Co | 2,000 | 500 | 25 | 60 | 1,105 |
| Thacker & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 7 | 111xd |
| Telephone Co | 9,200 | 25 | 100 | dvdRs1½ | 27½ |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| English Gold | Rs. | 27-15 Nom. |
| Gold Leaf | " | 28 " |
| Pekin, Bar Gold, old | " | 27-10 " |
| Do. do. new | " | 27-8 |
| Australia bar Gold | " | 27-11 |
| Bombay bar Gold | " | 27-10 |
| Sovereigns | " | 17-14 |
| Do. Dragons | " | 17-11 |
| Silver 7 | " | 96 |
| Do. 17½ | " | 96-2 |
| Carolus | " | 205-0 |
| Mexican | " | 190-9 |
| Franc Piece | " | 239-5 |

# BOMBAY.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Mahanadi entered the dock on Sunday and the steamer Moshtari yesterday; the steamer Bahaduri left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Myrtledene entered the dock on Sunday and the steamer Sutlej yesterday; the steamer Imaum left it on Saturday and the steamer Maria Valerie yesterday.

POLO.—The ground is reserved for practice, this afternoon, at 4-45.

DEPARTURE OF A BEGUM.—The Begum of Surat, who has been residing at Gamdevie Road for the last five months, left for Baroda, at 9 p.m., on Sunday.

EXPLOSION OF A GAS RESERVOIR.—On Sunday, at 1-30 a.m., a gas reservoir attached to the Royal Theatre, at Grant Road, exploded. The cause of the accident is not yet known. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 150. Fortunately there was no one in the theatre at the time.

ARRIVAL OF NATVE CHIEFS.—Durbar Shri Najawala, of Bilkha, Kathiawar, arrived in Bombay, on Sunday morning, with twenty followers, and is putting up at Girgaum Back Road.—Sirdar Venkatrao Bulwantrao, Rajah of Mudal, Belgaum, arrived on Saturday evening, with twenty-two followers, and is staying in a bungalow near the French Bridge.

A PLUCKY RESCUE.—Bhagoo, a married woman, aged twenty years, and residing at Mazagon Road, with a man, named Vishram Babaji, on Saturday, having quarrelled with her paramour, jumped into a well, at Walpakhady. She would probably have been drowned, had not a man, named Balloo Mahadoo, who was there at the time, jumped in, and with the aid of another Hindu, Sitharam Dhondoo, taken her out of the well.

THE R. I. M. S. CLIVE.—The Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, under the command of Captain T. G. R. Finny, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Karachi, which port she left on the 19th instant, with eight European details, eleven Native details, and two followers. She has entered the Government Wet Basin. During the voyage fine weather was experienced up to Porebunder, thence to Bombay strong easterly winds with moderate easterly sea.

PREVENTING A MARRIAGE.—Jaisingh Jalamsingh, residing at Kamatipura, reported to the police, on Saturday evening, that his sister-in-law, named Dhagai, aged eight years, left his house, at 4 p.m., on the 18th instant, and had not since returned. From inquiries made it appears that her brother, named Khallaram Budoolal, left Bombay for Nasik, at about 4 p.m. that day, and it is sup posed that the girl has gone with him. It is believed that the girl has been taken away by her brother, so as to prevent her marriage with a man to whom he objected as a brother-in-law.

STRANGE DISCOVERY.—Munshi Ahmed Alli, residing on the second floor of a chawl, at Soorti Mohalla, went into a W. C. on the same floor, at 12 noon, on Saturday, when he heard the cries of a child coming from below. He reported the matter to a police sepoy living in the same chawl, and on a search being made, a new-born male child was found lying near the sweeper's basket. The child was removed at once to the Motlabai Hospital. From further enquiries it was discovered that an Eurasian woman, named Katherine Knook, living in a room on the third floor of the chawl, went to the W. C., where she became unconscious, and gave birth to the child, which slipped down the passage communicating with the sweeper's basket. On her recovering consciousness, she went to her room and took to bed. She was also removed by the police to the Motlabai Hospital, where both mother and the child are doing well.

A PARSEE I. C. S.—Telegraphic news has been received in Bombay that Mr. Pheroze, a son of Mr. Kershaspji Rustomji Dadachanji, Survey Settlement Commissioner of Baroda, has passed the Final Civil Service Examination, held in London in September last. The successful candidate has been so fortunate as to secure the third number among the sixty-one candidates, who were declared successful at the competitive examination held last year. Mr. Pheroze stood tenth at the competitive examination. He received his scholastic education at Baroda, and having passed his Matriculation in the year 1885, he joined the St. Xavier's College, and successfully passed his B. A. examination in 1888 at the early age of sixteen. He was sent in the year 1892, to England, where he was educated under a coach for two years, and at Oxford for one year. Mr. Pheroze is a clever Sanscrit, Arabic, and French scholar. He is the fifth Parsee Civilian, the other four being Mr. C. R. Wadia, Mr. C. J. Padshah, Mr. M. P. Kharegat, and Mr. B. J. Dalal, B.A.

THE NEREY FREE READING ROOM.—A correspondent says :—The opening ceremony of the institution took place at Soparibaug, on Saturday, under the presidency of Mr. Thomas Baptist, manager, Moorarjee Gokuldas Mill. Among others Mr. S. B. Walker, Mr. G. Pitale, J.P., Mr. R. B. Malap, J.P., and Mr. Wandeker, J.P., were present. After the speeches of Mr. Pitale, Mr. Walker, and Mr. Morey, the president performed the opening ceremony, and addressed a few words to the gentlemen present in Marathi. This Free Reading Room has been established by Mr. Bhiva Ramjee Nerey, weaving master, Moorarjee Gokuldas Mill, at his own expense. This gentleman has been hitherto working silently for the amelioration of the condition of his fellow-beings. He has held in his house a night-school and a day-school for nearly twenty years for the boys of the mill-hands. This noble example of self-sacrifice set by Mr. Nerey is worth imitating. In order to secure good management of the Free Reading Room, the following gentlemen have been appointed as members of the managing committee :—Mr. Thomas Baptist, president, Mr. Bhiva Ramjee Nerey, vice-president; Mr. Pandurang Balcrishna Nadkarni, secretary; Mr. Babaji Baji Morey, assistant secretary; and Messrs. Vishnoo Hari Chavan, Krishna Vishram Chavan, Vishnoo Ramji Loodkey, Vishnu Dhondu Phalok, Sitaram Vithoji Chavan, Mahadev Bhiwaji Savant, Babaji Soma Kergavker, with power to add more members.

DEATH OF MRS. CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE PARAKH.—Universal sympathy is felt among the Parsees and other sections of the native community with Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parakh for the sudden death of his wife, yesterday morning, at his residence in Hornby Road. Mr. Cursetjee is a member of the committee in charge of the Parsee Panchayet Charity Funds, with the administration of which he has been connected for about thirty-five years. In the hey-day of his prosperity, he was an intimate associate of the late Hon'ble Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy; and during a tour through Gujerat in the sixties, Mr. Cursetjee contributed several lakhs of rupees for charitable and benevolent purposes. He has also endowed a prize in connection with the Bombay University, and was selected to be sheriff of Bombay in 1877. In his community at present he is universally esteemed and respected as one of its venerable patriarchs. The deceased lady Soonabai had been ailing for the last twelve years. About two years back she was subjected to piles, and she used to say that she was tired of her life. On Sunday last, she retired to bed as usual, but at that time there was nothing extraordinary in her manners to denote that she intended to commit suicide. About one o'clock in the morning, the deceased jumped out of a window on the third floor of her house. A servant was awakened from his sleep by the noise of her fall. He at once ran up, and saw the deceased lying on her back on the stone pavement. A doctor was sent for, but before he could arrive, she expired, her skull having been fractured. An inquest was held by the coroner, and a verdict of suicide was recorded.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.—Yesterday, at the Mazagaon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Gopal Govind, Baboo Hurry, Tukaram Nelloo, and Sakaram Khanoo, four Hindus, were charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to one Gopal Pandoo, a Hindu mill-hand. It appeared that Gopal Pandoo, who resided at Rowji's chawl, Parel Road, made a complaint to the police on the 18th instant, at 9 p.m., that while he was seated at a *bhajan* party, near his chawl, on the night in question, the first accused began to abuse him. He then struck the complainant, causing a contused wound about an inch long on the forehead. The complainant was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where the wound was dressed, and he was referred to a magistrate for summons against his assailant. On the 19th instant, at 7 p.m., the complainant was again taken to the J. J. Hospital, as he again became very ill. He complained of a severe pain in his stomach, and when asked by the House Surgeon, he for the first time stated that he was assaulted by several men in his chawl, and that Gopal Govind struck him on the head with a cymbal; second accused Baboo Hurry kicked him on the abdomen; while the third and the fourth accused assaulted him with kicks and blows. He was detained in the hospital, and at 3 p.m., on Sunday, an operation was performed on the complainant, and he became worse. The police were informed of this the same evening, and as it was feared that the patient was likely to die, Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, was sent for, and at midnight the complainants's dying deposition was taken, in which he named the four persons as his assailants. The case was remanded pending the conclusion of the coroner's inquest. Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday afternoon, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Gopal Pandoo, and after recording some evidence the further inquiry was adjourned.

THE COMING CONGRESS.—A meeting, says a correspondent, was held in the Thana Theatre to elect delegates for the next sessions of the National Congress, to be held at Poona. The theatre was full almost to suffocation, more than five hundred persons being present. The necessity of such a meeting was explained in the opening speech by Mr. L. B. Joglekar. Seth Jamnadas Javerdas was then voted to the chair. Mr. G. R. Marathe then addressed the audience, and pointed out the necessity of each individual contributing his quota to the Congress Fund. The Hon'ble Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, who was received with loud cheers, next performed the most interesting part of the evening. He explained the present state of affairs at Poona and other centres, and eloquently dwelt on the advantages, direct as well as indirect, derived from the working of the Congress; and also explained that Government was not, as was supposed in many quarters, unsympathetic towards the efforts made by the Congress. The following delegates were then elected :—The Hon'ble Mr. Daji Abaji Khare; Messrs. Motilal Hargovindas, Vinayak Balwant Shaligram, Mungaldas Devidas, Luxman Shivram Kharker, Sakharam Keshav Bhagwat, Narayan Govind Chapeker, Bapuji Cowasji, Kashinath Vishnu Padhe, Tribhowan Jamnadas, Janardan Damodar Dixit, Luxman Ballal Jogleker, and Govind Vishwanath Apte (the last three to be members of the reception committee). Messrs. Munguldas Devidas and Luxman Shivram Kharker were authorised to collect subscriptions. The president congratulated the audience on the success of the meeting, and expressed his satisfaction at the joy and zeal which was seen on every face. The usual vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

## THE NATIONAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY OF INDIA.

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held, yesterday, at the registered office, Meadow Street, under the presidency of Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Dinshaw Petit, for the purpose of voluntarily winding up the company and for accepting the offer of Messrs. Abdoolabhoy Lalljee for the purchase of the company's property, and for empowering the liquidators to effectuate the proposed purchase. The notice convening the meeting having been read, a shareholder objected to the presence of non-shareholders, including the representatives of the press as well as the company's solicitor, Mr. Owen, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen. The chairman overruled the objections.

The chairman then proposed "that it has been proved to the satisfacttion of this meeting that the National Spinning and Weaving Company of India, Limited, cannot, by reason of its liabilities continue its business, and that it is desirable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of section 173, clause C, of the Indian Companies Act 1882." The proposition was seconded by Mr. Jeejeebhoy Pestonjee Mistree.

Mr. Fakirchand Premchand proposed as an amendment that the resolution for a voluntary winding-up of the company be postponed until the result of a petition presented by certain shareholders to the High Court for a winding-up by the court was known. Mr. Devidas Kikabhoy seconded the amendment.

The amendment was lost, and the proposition was carried by a very large majority.

Mr. Fakirchand Roychand demanded a poll in reference to the resolution.

The chairman, under section 69 of the articles of association, appointed the taking of the poll there and then.

Mr. Fakirchand objected to the poll taking place immediately; but the objection was overruled.

The result of the poll, the chairman declared after some time, was that there were 306 votes for the proposition and 43 for the amendment.

Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee urged that the proxies sent to the company by certain shareholders on Thursday last should be counted, because that day was not a public holiday.

The chairman said that the proxies in question had not been received by him, and that therefore they could not be counted.

Messrs. Edulji Nasarvanji Setna, Damodar Tapidas, and Jeejeebhoy Pestonjee Mistree were appointed the voluntary liquidators, with a remuneration of one per. cent. on the amounts realised. The meeting then passed the usual resolutions to empower the liquidators to effectuate the sale.

Mr. Fakirchund objected to the above resolutions on the ground that the liquidators should have been appointed before the offer for the purchase was accepted; and that the offer should have been made to and accepted by the liquidator only.

The chairman over-ruled the objections; and the proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

## THE CONDEMNED MAN FONSECA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Fonseca's case so far as the prosecution goes was nothing else than beating about the bush. Of course, at the outset I must state that I do not believe Fonseca to be a saint. There is a record of voluminous evidence before three different tribunals. The nucleus of all this "gurbur" lies in these three points :—

(1) The statement of the widow of Duarte before several people that her husband on his return from his morning excursion with Fonseca said to her that Fonseca had given him a pill and some rum.

(2) On the exhumation of the body of Anacleto Duarte about seven weeks after burial, strychnia was found in the viscera of Duarte, according to Dr. Barry's statement.

(3) That the place where strychnia was obtained by Fonseca was pointed out by the Mahomedan servant of Fonseca.

I shall only direct my comments on these three cardinal points.

First, the statement of the widow. I do not for one moment desire to make any insinuations against her character. A young woman's feelings for the loss of her husband are to my mind twice as poignant as those of a man sentenced to death. But we must consider, of course, confining ourselves to such evidence as was recorded in the case, that neither the deceased Duarte's health nor habits were such as would make him a pleasant companion to any decent woman. The diseases (cannot be published) of which Duarte suffered would give good reason for his wife to abhor him. Taking the evidence of the Naikin (and there is no reason why a Naikin is not to be believed) Duarte used to cry out at nights, "Oh mai mai." These ejaculations are, certainly, expressions of sorrow and misery. There is no mistake that Duarte was not at all a happy man. His wife used to scold, and he used to beat his wife. It is also in evidence that the brother used to drink with Fonseca, so that it is clearly establihsed that there used to be a good deal of quarrelling and drink in the Duarte's family, or, to be plain, the family has not made a favourable impression on the public mind as regards its respectability. Two or three days before the death of Duarte, Diogo Felix, the brother, wrote a letter to Fonseca asking for a loan as his brother was sick with fever. This letter, Diogo said in court, was written at the dictation of Fonseca; the money, he said, he got from Fonseca was spent in drink in the very house of Duarte, though, of course, he could not say in court whether the liquor was whiskey or brandy. I say, if Diogo or his deceased brother had even a scintella of respect for Mrs. Duarte would such bacchanilian festivities take place in her very presence, or, if Fonseca knew Mrs. Duarte to be a respectable person, would he dare to join her husband and her brother-in-law in the drinking in her "very" house and in her presence. If he knew Mrs. Duarte disliked him on account of the drinking, he must really have been the most shameless wretch to have been drinking in her presence when a thousand other places are available. Again, let us go little further with the evidence of Mrs. Duarte. When questioned in the Sessions Court if certain signatures on certain papers were hers, she said she did not know how to read or write. But there and then, strange to say, she admitted her signatures to her depositions before the coroner and the magistrate. Now, what was her object in stating she could neither read nor write? What I am inclined to believe is this. Fonseca in his statement referred to his friendly relations with Mrs. Duarte and her husband, and that she as well as her husband used to write to him. Whether this may be true or not I shall waive my opinion. It is evident she would not have any reason to deny her signature (at first) "in toto" if she were convinced that she never wrote letters which would go in favour of Fonseca or go against her. After these comments on Mrs. Duarte I leave the public to judge for themselves of the value of such evidence. As regards the other points, I shall thank you to permit me to refer to them hereafter, as this portion it self will take up, perhaps, more space than you can allow in one issue.—Yours, &c., TRUTH.

## THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the Opium Revenue of the 14th October 1895, compared with the Estimates for the year 1895-96 :—

| | Latest Month In Oct. 1895. Bengal. Rs. | In Sept. 1895. Bombay. Rs. | Total. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Estimate | 40,36,500 | 20,00,000 | 60,36,500 |
| Actual | 43,17,325 | 16,69,850 | 59,87,175 |
| Better than Estimate | 2,80,825 | ... | ... |
| Worse than Estimate | ... | 3,30,150 | 49,325 |

Seven Sales of Bengal opium and six months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

| | To end of Oct. 1895. Bengal. Rs. | To end of Sept. 1895. Bombay. Rs. | Total. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Estimate | 2,82,55,500 | 94,00,000 | 3,76,55,500 |
| Actual | 3,00,48,175 | 97,56,500 | 3,98,04,675 |
| Better than Estimate | 17,92,675 | 3,56,500 | 21,49,175 |
| Worse than Estimate | ... | ... | ... |

## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall, yesterday afternoon, when Mr. G. W. Roughton presided, and there were also present :—Messrs. Abdalla M. Dharamsi, Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Badrudin Bin Abdulla Kur, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Mr. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Fardunji Nasserwanji Bisni, P. J. Fitzgibbon, Hasambhai Visram, Charlestone Hewett, W. C. Hughes, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas Bhaisett, Jamsetji Kharsedji Kama, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Kaikhosro Nasserwanji Bahadurji, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, Mulji Bhovanidas Barbhaya, Major H. D. Olivier, Mr. Rahimtulla Khairaz, the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtulla Mohamed Sayani, Messrs. Sorabji Kharsetji Dhondi, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Manguldas Nathoobhoy, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Mr. Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar.

### SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

In accordance with a notice of motion, Dr. Kavasji Edulji Dadachanji proposed, and Mr. Jejeebhoy Framji Petit seconded, that the Health Officer's Report for the second quarter of 1895 be recorded, and that the Acting Municipal Commissioner be requested to report as to what steps he would recommend to be taken in order to enable the Health Officer to give an account of the sanitary condition of the primary schools working under the Corporation in his quarterly reports.

The motion was carried.

Dr. Dadachanji next proposed "That, in the opinion of the Corporation, it is very desirable to improve the open side drains of Khetwady, which, owing to their defective gradients from the series of puddles, create a nuisance highly detrimental to the health of the people living in that locality; and that the Standing Committee be requested to make a financial provision for such improvement as may be deemed necessary in the ensuing budget."

Dr. Viegas seconded the proposition, which was carried.

### A NEW SCHEDULE OF MUNICIPAL APPOINTMENTS.

Dr. Viegas moved "That the Corporation consider that the time is now come when the Commissioner should, under section 79 of the Municipal Act, again prepare and place before the Standing Committee a schedule setting forth the designations and grade of the officers and servants who should, in his opinion, be maintained, and the amount and nature of the salaries, fees, and allowances which he proposes should be paid to each."

Dr. DeMonte seconded the motion.

Mr. Master did not think the time had come for such a schedule to be prepared by the Commissioner as any change in the salary of the present staff would cause dissatisfaction and disappointment.

Mr. Dhakji Kassinath was also against the motion.

Mr. D. E. Wacha was in favour of the proposition. He said it was very desirable to get the schedule revised. He did not agree with Mr. Master, when he said that the Corporation having once allowed certain salaries they should not be altered. But he (Mr. Wacha) did not think that, because the Corporation had become charitable at the expense of the rate-payers, they should continue their error. In considering Municipal questions members should not be led away by personal feelings in the interest of their sons, relations or friends. Mr. Bomanji Master, Mr. Wacha observed, was in a sense an interested party, and he ought not to have objected to the schedule being revised.

Mr. Master denied being an interested party in any way.

Mr. Wacha stated that members who were actuated by personal motives, and who virtually addressed the meeting in the interest of their sons and relations, ought not to be allowed to discuss proposals before them.

Mr. Master remarked that Mr. Wacha was perfectly wrong.

Mr. Wacha said he was not alluding to any particular instance, but was only speaking in general.

Mr. Master: You are alluding to my son in municipal service, but you are wrong. I have not moved an inch in the matter. Ask the Municipal Commissioner if you like.

Mr. Wacha: Shall I proceed with my remarks, Mr. President? (Laughter.)

The president: Please go on.

Mr. Wacha, continuing his remarks on the motion, said that questions before the Corporation should be considered on their merits, and not on other considerations. The cost of Municipal establishments was going up by leaps and bounds, and it was high time that the schedule should be revised. Considering the fact that the revenue was only 65 lakhs, the expenditure of 11 to 12 lakhs of rupees on establishments was comparatively very heavy. They were paying nearly one-sixth of their revenue to their establishments. Such things were not known in the administration of the Port Trust, nor the Government.

The proposition was after some discussion put to the vote and carried.

### THE CONVEYANCE OF SULLAGE.

The Corporation next considered resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 6342, dated 11th September, 1895, as under :—"That the Corporation be recommended to sanction the grant of Rs. 18,000, from surplus cash balance, for the cost of constructing the masonry channel for the conveyance of sullage from the head of Elphinstone Road to DeLisle Road, referred to in the Corporation's Resolution No. 6102, of 5th instant. That in making this recommendation the Standing Committee give consideration to the facts that some years must elapse before a complete system of sewerage can be provided for the district in question, and that the Health Officer has assured the Committee that the work of keeping the drain clean will be undertaken by his existing establishment without extra charge beyond the pay of two bigaries."

Dr. Bhalchandra moved that the necessary sanction be accorded.

Mr. D. E. Wacha opposed the proposition on the ground that it would be only to throw away money if they went in for such a piece-meal measure.

The matter might be considered when the whole of the drainage scheme was taken in hand. He, therefore, moved an amendment to the effect that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report if he considered the temporary measure necessary, and whether it would give any relief to the residents of the locality.

Dr. Viegas, in seconding the motion, observed that no good reason was shown why the particular locality should be so dealt with, when several parts of the town stood in greater need of sanitary improvement, but were left unnoticed and untouched.

Mr. Kabraji was in favour of the amendment. He did not think it was necessary to wait for a report from the Commissioner and the Drainage Engineer, when they had already been consulted on the question.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla was in favour of the temporary measure being adopted, as it would be three or four years before the permanent construction was undertaken.

Mr. Mulji Barbhaya did not think it was worth while spending money after a temporary work, which would be only a patch work, when the permanent drainage work would soon be taken in hand.

Mr. Ardeshir F. Unwala said that the nuisance, which was of a most abominable character, had existed for a number of years. Successive Commissioners promised to improve the sanitation of the locality which had long been suffering from the nuisance, and it behoved them to afford the relief to the residents as it lay in their power. The permanent works were sought to be undertaken some fifteen or twenty years ago, but that was only on paper, and no effort seemed to be made at it. They might, perhaps, not be taken in hand at all, but that was no reason why the residents should be allowed to continue to suffer from the nuisance, which was of an aggravated character.

Mr. Dharamsi pointed out that, in response to a resolution of the Corporation, the Commissioner and the Health Officer had already reported the nuisance in September last, and there was no necessity to refer the same to those officers again. Having regard to the fact that the nuisance was increasing, it was the bounden duty of the Corporation to afford even temporary relief to the residents who had put up so long with the nuisance.

Mr. Fitzgibbon pointed out that the channel as stated by some of the speakers would not prove a nuisance.

Dr. Blaney made a strong appeal to the members not to sacrifice their principle and go in for piecemeal drainage or for a tinkering measure. If they wanted to improve the sanitation he would advice them to embark upon a general scheme. He would not deviate an inch from the principle on which he had stood so long, and for which he would die. (Applause.) Let Mr. Mahimwala and Mr. Unwala, and other Walas bring forward their fads and paint the suffering of humanity in any colour they liked, and fritter away the rate-payers money, but he would always put down his foot upon measures of such a tinkering character which were calculated to tax the purse of the Municipality without affording the relief sought for.

Dr. Bhalchandra, in reply, requested the Corporation not to grudge the comparitively paltry amount asked for, which was absolutely necessary for the alleviation of the sufferings of humanity.

The amendment on a division was rejected, and the original proposition was carried by a majority.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

## MUNICIPAL CORRUPTION AT JHANSI.

THE adjourned hearing of the case Queen-Empress "versus" Chitter Mul, late Municipal Clerk of Jhansi, came on the 14th, 15th, and 16th instant before Mr. H. J. Hoare, C. S., the Sub-divisional Officer of Lalitpur, holding his Court at Jhansi. The facts of the case have already appeared in the "Pioneer" of the 8th October. On the Court assembling on the 14th, the Magistrate informed the defence that he intended to alter the charge against the accused from one under Section 161, Indian Penal Code to one under Section 165, Indian Penal Code, and he would be willing to concede to the defence any rights which they had on such an amendment of the charge taking place. The Court was further of opinion that certain witnesses, including Mr. A. C. Walker, C. S., the Joint Magistrate and the Secretary to the Municipality, should be summoned by the Court, under the powers conferred on him under Section 540 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The vakil for the defence said that he had no objection to the charge being altered, as the Court had the undoubted power of adding, altering, or amending a charge at any stage of the trial, but he strongly objected to any fresh evidence being called at that stage, which would have the direct effect of supplementing the evidence for the prosecution. The vakil saw quite clearly that it had occurred to the prosecution and to the Court that no evidence whatever had been given before the case for the prosecution closed, that the accused was a public servant, and that defect should not be remedied now by the Court's using its large power under Section 540, Criminal Procedure Code. The law gave the prosecution the amplest notice of all that they had to prove before a charge under Section 161 could be established, and if the prosecution, which was being conducted by three learned pleaders, had chosen deliberately to close their case without tendering evidence which they ought to have tendered, there was absolutely no reason why the Court should come to their assistance. The Magistrate said that he did not want that the whole trial should fall through by reason of a legal defect, and he thought it would be proper to cure it before the trial closed. The defence then submitted that a case like this would not be covered by Section 540. Here the direct tendency of the evidence would be to supply the defects of the prosecution, and the prosecution had no right to call that evidence long after their case had closed. The learned Magistrate was, however, of a different opinion. He referred the defence to a Circular of the Government of the N.-W. P. and Oudh, dated the 19th September, 1893. He understood that Circular to mean that a Magistrate is not to be a mere machine, deciding between evidence offered by the parties, but he is to bring an intelligent mind to his business, and he must make every effort to see that guilt should not go unpunished, and that the innocent should not be punished. He thought it his duty to see that the case did not fall through simply by reason of a technical legal defect.

Mr. Walker was then called in and sworn. He said that he was a Covenanted Civilian, and that he was appointed Secretary to the Jhansi Municipality some time after March, 1895. There were no rules that he knew of which defined or enumerated the duties of the accused, but Chitter Mul was his general-assistant and he did every thing under his orders. Chitter Mul had custody of the records of the Municipality. He disbursed the salaries of the officials of the Municipality, received the earnest money paid in by contractors received the income of the public gardens and did sundry other things. In cross-examination by the defence Mr. Walker said that he was not at Jhansi in 1893 or 1894, and he has no knowledge of what Chitter Mul's duties were at that time. Chitter Mul was the only clerk in the Jhansi Municipal Office who could keep up English correspondence or keep English accounts. It was Mr. Walker's duty to receive the income and make the disbursements relating to the Municipality, but he was not bound to do all this personally. He was sure he never touched any coin, but he would be primarily responsible to the Municipal Board for the custody of the records and the proper safety of the cash, and his subordinate, the Municipal Clerk, would be accountable to him. Mr. Walker then produced two files, which he said were in Chitter Mul's custody, and which were files, relating to the ascertainment of the rights of a section of the community.

The next witness was a Municipal Clerk, Bisheshar Dyal, also called by the Court under Section 540, Criminal Procedure Code. He said that he was appointed to the Municipality on or about the 11th April, 1894, and ever since he was there he had been receiving his pay from Chitter Mul. He said that the files just produced by Mr. Walker were in his custody and in the vernacular office, and that Chitter Mul had only the custody of the English records. On the 15th Hassan Ali, a late mohurrir, who had asked for his transfer from the Municipality on account of his enmity with the accused, and got it, deposed that he drew his pay from Chitter Mul, and that Chitter Mul received certain Municipal monies. In cross-examination he said that nobody but accused could make up English bill or keep English registers. Bapu Nabin Chandra Banerji Head Clerk of the Jhansi Collectorate, was then called by the Court to prove the counterfoils of certain cheques drawn in favour of the accused by former Presidents and Secretaries of the Municipality, and the Treasury registers proving these payments were produced from proper custody. The charge was then altered to one under Section 165, Indian Penal Code. The defence was allowed to examine the "kacchi" and "pucca" Rokars in which the entries occurred on which the charge was drawn up, with the aid of the Government "Kazanchi" and in the presence of the Court Inspector.

On the 16th Mr. D. Calnan, C. S., the Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Jhansi, was examined as a witness for the defence. He said that Chitter Mul had seen him three or four times both before he made over the inquiry to the tehsildar and after it. Chitter Mul objected to the tehsildar's making the inquiry, and mentioned to the witness the names of certain firms whose books he wished to be examined. Mr. Calnan put no faith in Chitter Mul's information, as Chitter Mul had failed to show Mr. Walker any entries against the Octroi Superintendent. Mr. Walker had sent up his report of the inquiry he had made to the witness on a Saturday, and the tehsildar came to see him the Friday before. He was not quite sure as to the dates when Chitter Mul came to see him, or as to when he sent up a petition. The petition he had mislaid. He last saw it when he was in camp at Mau about the close of the last month. He was not quite sure that he read it. He received heaps of anonymous communications at the time, and he probably thought Chitter Mul's application to be like one of them. He would hold Chitter Mul responsible for the safe custody of the Municipal records. If anybody else had the keys of the almirahs containing the Municipal records, those persons were merely subordinate to Chitter Mul and acted under his orders. The English record office would contain the correspondence, the papers relating to the wheel-tax, house-tax, and compound-tax, with reference to particular persons, or the public generally. Chitter Mul would not receive the income under any particular head, but he would be generally responsible for keeping up correct accounts. He would prepare statements of accounts, showing the heads of expenditure, on the basis of which payment orders would be made by the Secretary, and in ordinary course some of these cheques would be payable to himself. Chitter Mul could not make any disbursements without the final sanction of the Secretary. All receipts granted by the Municipality are in ordinary course signed by the Secretary. Mr. Calnan had never seen one signed by Chitter Mul. Even if there be any such Chitter Mul would be held as having granted it on behalf of the Secretary. In the case of menials such as malis, etc., Chitter Mul's receipt would be enough. Mr. Calnan had been President of the Jhansi Municipality in 1893 and 1894 for short periods, and took charge of that office again on the 8th March, 1895. The bye-laws of the Municipality mentioned the Secretary as responsible for the income and expenditure. It mentioned no other perron in that connection. Mr. Calnan had got the pleaders appointed for the prosecution at the instance of Babu Jado Nath Chowdery and other persons, who represented that it would be necessary to do so for the public good. He had not reported the matter to the Legal Remembrancer. The tehsildar did not make to him any recommendation about the Octroi Superintendent. He then produced some entries in Treasury registers, showing that Municipal money had been paid to the accused.

The case was then adjourned for final hearing and the arguments on bothsides.

THE reports of the British Residents in the protected States of the Malay Peninsula for 1894 are issued as a Parliamentary paperr. That for Pahang is omitted, as the hands of the Resident for some time have been too full with his proceedings against the rebel dacoits to allow his report to be drawn up. Sir C. Mitchell, who forwards the reports, states that his visit to the Native States has impressed him with a deep sense of the extraordinary material progress that has been made in them since they came under British protection.

THE baptism of the infant daughter of Captain and Mrs. Dundas took place on Sunday afternoon (September 29), at Dalkeith Palace Chapel. The Duchess of York, as godmother, was represented by the Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos (aunt of the infant), the other sponsors being Lady Nina Balfour and Mr. Dundas, of Arniston. The child received the names of Victoria May Evelyn.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a botton." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

## THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 21ST OF OCTOBER, 1895.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Jhansi, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Neemuch, Indore, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Amraoti and Akola, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest at Neemuch, and lowest along the coast from Veraval southwards as far round as Negapatam. Gradients are steep over the country lying to the north of latitude 20°, and slight to the south of that parallel. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to strong at Deesa, Bhuj, Veraval and Bombay, and light in other places. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Bombay and 18 at Bhuj. The maximum temperature is in large to very large defect of the average at Bombay and Indore, and the minimum in very large excess at Nagpur. The highest temperatures in the shade were 95° at Jacobabad and 94° at Bhuj and the lowest 60° at Neemuch. Humidity shows a rise in several places and the skies are cloudy to overcast over the greater part of the country. Heavy rain has fallen at Madras (2·18") and Negapatam (1·08"), light to moderate showers at Deesa, Hoshangabad Akola, Surat, Bombay, Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri, Goa and Calicut and a few drops at Bhuj, Veraval, Indore, Khandwa, Jubulpore, Amraoti, Belgaum and Colombo. Poona reports (1·03"). The isobars as well as isabnormals indicate that the weather on the West Coast from Cochin northwards as far as Karachi and over the greater part of the Arabian Sea is very unsettled. The pressure differences between the coast and the inland stations over the country lying to the north of latitude 16° show that fresh to strong squally winds with more or less heavy rain are blowing over the Arabian Sea to the north of 12°. Fresh to strong squally winds are probable on and off the West Coast between Karwar and Karachi.

The mail steamer Sutlej left Aden on the 15th, and reports having experienced light easterly winds and calms up to longitude 58° E.; to longitude 64° E., at midnight on the 18th moderate to fresh north-easterly winds and heavy dew; to arrival on the 20th moderate to strong north-easterly to south-easterly winds with serveral heavy squalls of wind and continuous light to heavy rain.

OCT. 20.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Surat, Bombay and Poona, the barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is unusual, and the bario gradients are slight. Winds from Karwar northwards as far as Veraval are cyclonic, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light. Veraval reports a gale of wind. The maximum temperature is in considerable to large excess of the normal in Berar, the Central Provinces, Gujarat, Central India, and at Cuddapah, and Allahabad, and the minimum in considerable to large excess at Deesa, Rajkot, Neemuch Saugor, Hoshangabad, Akola, Surat and Malegaon, and in very large excess at Khandwa, Indore, and Jacobadad. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Deesa and the lowest 58° at Ajmere. Humidity shows a rise in several places, and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Colombo (1·88"), Poona (1·78"), and Calicut (1·13"), light to moderate showers at Surat, Bombay, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Goa, Cochin and Coimbatore, and a few drops at Rajkot, Malegaon, Mangalore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. Abnormals indiciate two small areas of low pressure, one on and off the Malabar Coast, and the other over Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar and the adjoining seas. The weather is cloudy and rather unsettled in the Bombay Presidency, Gujarat, Cutch, Kathiawar, and on and off the West Coast between Cochin and Karachi, and rain is to be expected. Elsewhere a few scattered showers are probable.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCT. 21.

Sunday's observations.—Pressure has increased briskly over the Konkan and slightly over Bengal and Burma, and has been steady elsewhere. Pressure was uniform and high over the greater part of the country, but was low over North Bombay and north of the Arabian Sea, where it was considerably below the normal average. The winds were northerly in the Bay area, southerly to easterly in Western India. Variable with calms elsewhere. The mean temperature has exceeded the normal average except in Burma, Bengal, and the North-West Provinces, where it was normal or in slight defect. The day temperatures are much above the normal more so in the central stations. Showers have fallen in Burma, Baluchistan, south and west of the Peninsula, and North Bombay. The amounts generally are small, but Colombo, Calicut and Poona received over one inch of rain.

LATER.

Mody's observations.—Pressure has increased briskly in Sind and the central parts of the Country and has fallen slightly in Bombay and changed by small amounts elsewhere. The readings remain high over the northern and central parts of the country and low over the Arabian Sea and over the Bay. The wind is northerly over the Bay area, easterly in Western India, and variable elsewhere. The force is generally moderate. The mean temperature is below the normal except in the Punjab and the Central Provinces, the deficiency being very large in the Bombay Presidency where the day temperatures are very low. At Surat the Maximum yesterday was seventeen degrees below the average. The weather is showery over the whole of the south and west of the Peninsula, the Central Provinces, North Bombay and Baluchistan. The amounts are generally small, but Poona, Chitaldroog, Negapatam and Tinnevely have received over one inch, and Madras over two inches of rain.

## RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla. In. | Byculla. Cts. | Espl'de. In. | Espl'de. Cts. | Fort. In. | Fort. Cts. | Colaba. In. | Colaba. Cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously registered | 74 | 48 | 63 | 36 | 64 | 96 | 64 | 39 |
| Monday, Oct. 21st | 0 | 40 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 81 |
| Total | 74 | 88 | 64 | 06 | 65 | 30 | 65 | 20 |
| Total fall to Oct. 21st 1894 | 87 | 71 | 74 | 28 | 75 | 10 | 64 | 46 |
| Total fall to Oct. 21st 1893 | 87 | 25 | 68 | 99 | 66 | 42 | 65 | 54 |

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; at Fort from 12 a.m. to 12 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 20th October 1895.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m, and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah | 29·829 |
| Temperature of the Air | 74·9 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 72·5 |
| Dew Point | 71·6 |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0·895 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) | 10·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) | 77·6 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) | 72·8 |
| General Directions of wind* | E, ENE, S, SE, ESE, ENE, N, E, ESE. |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours* | 263 |
| Fall of Rain | 0·81 |
| Total fall during month | 1·29 |
| " " year | 65·20 |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 21st inst. | 0·10 |

* From midnight to midnight.

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 17th October 1895, compared with the Statement of 14th October, 1895 :—

| LIABILITIES. | Oct. 14. Rs. | Oct. 17. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 51,00,000 | 51,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 52,43,747 | 62,97,288 |
| Do. do. at Branches | 28,53,451 | 26,51,219 |
| Other Deposits | 6,19,26,753 | 5,50,03,785 |
| Post Bills | 8,366 | 7,704 |
| Credits, undrawn | 24,88,284 | 20,14,337 |
| Rs. | 8,76,20,604 | 8,10,74,333 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities | 91,51,315 | 91,56,586 |
| Other authorised Securities | 42,48,017 | 42,34,309 |
| Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities | 45,93,241 | 41,71,162 |
| Loans do. do. do. | 78,71,595 | 76,86,853 |
| Bills Discounted and purchased | 1,02,40,929 | 1,07,82,032 |
| Dead Stock | 3,97,968 | 3,97,966 |
| Stamps and Stationery | 22,811 | 23,532 |
| Bullion | ... | ... |
| Balances with other Banks | 1,33,220 | 1,00,064 |
| Cash | 5,09,61,610 | 4,45,41,809 |
| Rs. | 8,76,20,604 | 8,10,74,333 |

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# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 21.

THE telegrams through Reuter, referred to in our last report, contained the latest market news to hand through that medium; and we now annex our usual weekly comparative statement of the movement of Cotton.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

| | 1895. | 1894. | 1893. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week's receipts | 272,000 | 373,000 | 283,000 |
| " exports to U. Kingdom | 97,000 | 92,000 | 82,000 |
| " " Continent | 55,000 | 116,000 | 105,000 |
| Total receipts since 1st Sept. | 1,056,000 | 1,394,000 | 1,106,000 |
| " exports to U. K. do. | 231,000 | 317,000 | 243,000 |
| " " to Continent do. | 180,000 | 676,000 | 291,000 |
| " Stock in the Ports | 772,000 | 719,000 | 739,000 |

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 18th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

| | 1895. | 1894. | 1893. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total supply of all kinds | 2,880,000 | 2,691,410 | 2,715,500 |
| " Surats | 138,000 | 168,110 | 151,120 |

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

| | 1895. | 1894. | 1893. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock in Liverpool | 903,000 | 707,820 | 805,630 |
| " London | 8,000 | 9,500 | 10,500 |
| American Afloat | 120,000 | 207,000 | 160,000 |
| East Indian " | 3,000 | 3,200 | 5,500 |
| Total | 1,034,000 | 927,520 | 981,630 |
| Price of Mid-Americans | 4 29-32d. | 3½d. | 4 11-16d. |
| " Good Dhollers | 4⅛d. | 2⅞d. | 3 15-16d. |
| Difference | 25-32d. | ⅝d. | ¾d. |

MONEY—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at Head Office | Inc. | Rs. | 10,53,541 |
| " " Branches | Dec. | " | 2,02,235 |
| Other Deposits | Dec. | " | 69,22,968 |
| Government Securities | Inc. | " | 5,271 |
| Other Authorized " | Dec. | " | 13,708 |
| Loans on Govt. do. do. | Dec. | " | 2,04,742 |
| Bills Discounted and Purchased | Inc. | " | 5,41,203 |
| Balances with other Banks | Dec. | " | 33,136 |
| Cash | Dec. | " | 64,19,801 |

Although the Statement of Affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued to-day embraces two days less than usual, owing to the Bank having been closed on the last two days of the week under review for the *Diwali*, it shows the large diminution of 64¼ lakhs in the Cash Balance, at 445¼ lakhs, the principal item causing this falling off having been Private Deposits, from which, no doubt, in great measure in anticipation of the holidays, withdrawals aggregating 69¼ lakhs took place. Money in the open market has been as plentiful as ever, and in but slight demand for trade requirements generally the Bank's present Return showing again some decrease in Loans, while the increase in Bills Discounted is only slightly more than was disclosed by the Previous Return. In Government Deposits there was a material increase at the Bank's head office, and a small falling off at the branches, the net amount by which the Cash Balance was increased by this item being 8½ lakhs.

COTTON.—In symapthy with the latest news from New York our market for this staple has been quiet to-day and prices have declined Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy. The Mills have bought nothing whatever; but exporters have purchased 200 bales each of ready old Dhollera, at Rs. 222; and they have contracted for 600. "Fully Good" Bengal, of the new crop, for January delivery, at Rs. 198; 200 "Good" Broach, for March, at Rs. 256; 300 "Fine" Bhownugger, for May, at Rs. 242; and 200 "Good" at Rs. 220 per candy.

The telegraphic weather and crop reports received from the districts this morning, advise a fall of nearly an inch of rain at Bhownugger, in the Dhollera circle, which had improved crop prospects in that district, and the Cotton plants were flourishing; but more rain was needed. Slight rain, only reaching an inch at Sholapore, also fell in some districts in the Oomrawattee circle, and at Khangaum; where 55 cents. were registered, picking was likely to be delayed while at Barsee where the all was 86 cents, scarcely any damage was anticipated. From other districts the news generally is of a favourable tenor; Cotton was arriving in small quantities at Agra in the Bengal circle; while picking had partially begun at Beawar; as it had also in the Julgaum district of the Oomrawattee circle.

WHEAT has been steady in tone to-day with a moderate export business passing. The price of *Delhi* has advanced half an anna per cwt., and we now quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| White Pessy, 91 per cent. | Rs. | 4-2-6 | per cwt. |
| Do. do. 85 " | " | 4-1-6 | " |
| No. 1 Club Delhi | " | 3-14-3 | " |
| Red Delhi | " | 3-12-6 | " |
| Hard Yellow | " | 3-10-0 | " |
| Red Ahmedabad | " | 3-12-0 | " |
| Hard Red | " | 3-5-0 | " |

SEEDS have been in but small request by shippers; but the feeling has been generally steady. *Linseed*, and *Raopseed*, however, have declined in value ½ to 1 anna per cwt., and were quoted at closing this evening as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Linseed | Rs. | 7-6-0 to 7-9-0 | per cwt. |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat | " | 6-14-0 to 6-15-0 | " |
| Do. do. Cawnpore | " | 6-10-0 | " |
| Do. Red " | " | 6-3-0 to 6-4-0 | " |
| Gingelly White | " | 40-0-0 to 41-0-0 | per candy. |
| Do. Mixed | " | 38-0-0 to 39-0-0 | " |

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 918 bales. |
| Gingeliy Seed | 3,087 cwts. |

FREIGHTS are steady; but the demand from shippers for early loading does not improve much. During the late holidays, speculators chartered the ready steamer Ormidale, terms private, but probably 13s. 6d. for one port or 13s. 9d. per ton for two.

EXCHANGE.—On the re-opening of the Banks this morning after the holidays, the feeling was weak at 1s. 1 11-16 to 21-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 1 ¾d. for three months' sight Credits, and the Bazaar being early afoot as buyers, together with a scarcity of Mercautile Bills, rates receded 1-32d. A moderate amount of Bank Paper was taken during the day at our above quotations, and a few Merchants' Bills were reported placed at 1s. 1 23-32d. at three months' sight for near delivery; and later on rates steadied a little, Bank Telegraphic being again available at 1s. 1 21-32d., without finding takers, and the market closed steadier as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | | 1s. 1 21-32d. | per rupee. |
| Do. | Telegraphic | 1s. 1 5-8 to 21-32d. | |
| Do. | 3 months' sight | 1s. 1 11-16d. | " |
| Credits | 3 months' sight | 1s. 1¾d. | " |
| Francs | 3 months' sight | 1·45 | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER re-opened at 109 1-8 for Money, and 109 1-16 for Account and remained at this level all day, closing at the same rates, the market having been quiet all day with a holiday feeling still prevailing

SHARES.—This market re-opened to-day with a quiet feeling, and some downward movement has taken place in Cotton Mill Scrip, say, a decline of Rs. 20, in Bombay United; of Rs. 15 each, in David, and Manockjee Petit; of Rs. 10 each, in Imperial and Khandeish; of Rs. 5 each, in Colaba Land, and James Greaves. On the other hand Leopold, are Rs. 2 higher, other quotations for Mill Scrip being unchanged and the market steady. In miscellanious shares Kemp and Co. are Rs. 4 higher. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 higher, say, to Rs. 1,465 per share.

## [REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, OCT. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this morning.

NAPLES, OCT. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this evening.

HONGKONG, OCT. 19.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mirzapore, from Bombay, arrived here this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, OCT. 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Verona, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, OCT. 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rohilla from Bombay, arrived here, at daylight, to-day.

The mail steamer Sumatra, from China, arrived.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro, from Bombay, arrived at Singapore (after calling at Penang), to-day.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Singapore left Aden for Bombay, to-day, at 3 p. m.

# QUIQUERN

## A TALE OF THE ICE-BOUND SHORES.

### By RUDYARD KIPLING.

PART I. of this remarkable story will appear in the *Bombay Gazette* of Saturday, October 26.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

### EUROPE.

#### BIRTHS.

CARR—September 23, at Overstrand, Cromer, wife of the Rev E S Carr, MA, of the CMS, S India, of a daughter.

COX—October 1, at Whitby, wife of Capt Percy Z Cox, Political Dept, Government of Bombay, of a son.

MILLER—September 27, at Hilton Park, Prestwich, near Manchester, the wife of Edward Miller, of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

BEVILLE—BURNABY—September 25, at St Mary's Brampton, Francis Granville Beville, ICS, to Charlotte Henry Anne Dorothy, eldest daughter of the Rev H F Burnaby, of Brampton Manor House, Huntingdon.

DA COSTA—HUMFREY—September 23, at All Saints' Woolwich, Oscar Michael John da Costa, Lieutenant 5th Bombay Cavalry (Scinde Horse), younger son of the late John da Costa, Esq, to Coline Helen Phoebe, eldest daughter of Major J Campbell Humfrey, A P D, late 19th and 9th Regts.

GORDON—McHINCH—October 1, at St James's, Hatcham, Capt Lawrence George Frank Gordon, Royal Artillery, son of Col George Grant Gordon, CB, to Florence Juliette, widow of A McHinch, Esq, CIE.

HOWELL—WILTON—September 26, at St Stephen's, Bayswater, Mortimer Sloper Howell, CIE, Bengal Civil Service, Hon LLD Edin, Fellow of the Universities of Calcutta and Allahabad, and Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, only son of the late John Warren Howell, MRCS, of Bath to Laura Sabina, youngest daughter of the late Rev Edward Wilton, of West Lavington, Devizes.

ROBERTS—EASTWOOD—October 1, at St John's, Ryde, Charles Hamilton Roberts, Deputy-Commissioner, Naini Tal, N-W P, India, to Mary Alice, eldest daughter of Major F E Eastwood, late 27th Inniskilling Fusiliers.

#### DEATHS.

FOWLE—September 27, at Acton, Deborah, wife of F C Fowle, C E, G I P Railway, India, and eldest daughter of the late Judge Hickson, of Dublin.

MAYO—September 29, at 67, Gower-street, John Horsley Mayo, late Assistant-Military Secretary, India Office, aged 56.

McNAB—September 25, at Preston, Ellenor Esther, widow of Deputy-Surg-Genl McNab, aged 54.

SLEEMAN—October 2, at Ealing Dean, Henry Arthur, eldest son of the late Gen Sir W H Sleeman, K C B, British Resident at Lucknow aged 62.

WAHAB—September 26, at Bridge of Allan, Jessie Sutherland, daughter of the late Major Patrick Pope, H E I C S, 24th Regt, widow of Charles James Wahab, C E.

# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1895.

As an example of how the dry bones of a mass of dull statistics may be made to pulsate with life and vigour, Mr. J. E. O'Conor's Annual Trade Review of India is unique amongst Indian blue books. Owing to the care taken to obtain information on one or two special subjects, the Review for 1894-95 has been issued a few weeks later than usual, but business men will regard the addition of some valuable details not included in previous issues as compensating fully for this delay. The total imports for the year including treasure amounted to seventy-nine and three-quarter crores, as compared with ninety-two and one-third crores in the preceding year, while the exports were nearly one hundred and seventeen crores, as against one hundred and ten and a-half crores in 1893-94. The excess of exports over imports was thirty-seven and a-quarter crores, as compared with over eighteen crores in 1893-94. The difference may be explained from the fact that in the last-named period, there was a temporary inflation of the import trade and an equally temporary restriction of exports, following the closure of the Mints, and this combined with a great reduction in the amount of Council bills allotted, left but a small excess of exports over imports. The export trade generally increased last year by about 5·6 per cent., the largest development being in gold, which left India in quite abnormal quantities, two-thirds of the total advance being under this head. The principal features of the import trade were a decline of about five per cent. in merchandise and a very much greater decline in gold and silver, the total reduction of imports being 13·7 per cent. The principal cause of this condition of affairs is well known. The preceding year was marked by strikingly large imports, the increase being due as in 1890-91 to speculative trading. The large importations following the closing of the Indian mints and the temporary suspension of the sale of Council bills in 1893, were greatly in excess of market requirements, and considerable stocks remained in the hands of dealers when the official year closed. "The immediate consequence," writes Mr. O'Conor, "was of course that the traders decided to make the whole profit to be made out of goods, to the price of which they were able to add the import duty, before ordering new supplies."

Leaving for the present the other departments of trade lucidly dealt with by the Director-General of Statistics, attention may profitably be devoted first and foremost to the principal articles of import—cotton yarns and fabrics—and the effect upon them of the import duties. In the statement submitted to Lord George Hamilton on behalf of the Lancashire mill-owners and operatives, very great stress is laid on the "sixth objection" to the import duties—that their imposition "has inflicted serious injury to Lancashire trade with India, and will continue to do so, unless completely countervailed." It is well worth while to enquire how far this contention is borne out by the facts and figures so succinctly marshalled by Mr. O'Conor, for although "scotched" for the time being by Lord George Hamilton's recantation of his former attitude just before the first session of the present Parliament closed, the Lancashire agitation against the duties has by no means been abandoned as a forlorn hope. It is no secret that the Unionist members of Parliament representing rural constituencies are deeply disappointed at the manner in which the Cabinet has "climbed down" from the promises of aid to the distressed agricultural industry scattered broadcast at the late General Election. The Duke of Devonshire's recent speech, discounting legislative panaceas for the existing depression, is looked upon as a semi-official declaration on behalf of the Ministry of which he is a distinguished member, and has consequently caused rural M.P.'s considerable uneasiness. We learn on good authority that in political circles at home a combination between them and the Lancashire members is talked of as very possible next session. If this anticipation is verified Lancashire assistance to the disappointed agricultural interest will be paid for by the support of many county members to Lancashire demands for the repeal of the Indian cotton duties, and those duties will again be placed in jeopardy. Under these circumstances we in India ought to understand the position from a commercial standpoint, and to see how far trade statistics support Lancashire arguments. The decline of one-twentieth in the import trade last year would have been much greater but for the fact that cotton yarns and fabrics were excluded from the Tariff Act passed last March twelve months. The public opinion of India spoke with one voice in favour of their inclusion, and it became known, not only that the Government of India supported this course, but also that Mr. Fowler, the then Secretary of State, was prepared to assent thereto if satisfactory proof was given that it was demanded by the financial exigencies of the time. Meanwhile the exchange price of the rupee—that all important factor in the calculations of the Finance Minister—continued to decline, and it became evident that the inclusion of cotton yarns and fabrics in the schedule of dutiable goods was very probable. In consequence, Indian importers, hoping to avoid payment of the anticipated duties ordered out considerable quantities of these goods, which in the ordinary course would not have reached India until long after the end of the year The trade in cotton fabrics and yarns is relatively so large that these operations made a substantial difference, and served to minimise the heavy decline of imports in other directions. Thus for two years speculative imports have been the order of the day, and to this cause rather than to the imposition of duty may be attributed the falling off which has taken place in the imports of cotton yarns and fabrics during the current year. Mr. O'Conor, whose reports and conclusions as a statistician are always to be relied upon as above suspicion of favouritism towards any particular class of traders as against their competitors, points out that the import duties levied on cotton goods before 1882 did not restrict consumption and are not likely to do so now. "The present restriction," he remarks, "may with greater reason be attributed to the disinclination of traders to pay duty on goods which they would not be able to sell until the market was cleared of the accumulated stocks imported before the imposition of the duty."

The main theory on which Lancashire mill-owners base their demand for a change in the existing incidence of the duties as compared with the excise on the products of the Indian mills is that competition exists in the low counts, and that therefore the duty, not being "completely counterveiled," affords a protective incidence to the Indian millowner. But this theory likewise fails to stand the test of Mr. O'Conor's investigations. When the import duty was imposed ten months ago, arrangements were made to keep a record of the counts of the yarn imported. But as they did not come into effect until the year was nearing its close, the figures given in the report are somewhat fragmentary. The Director-General of Statistics, however, records his opinion that "they indicate with a very near approach to accuracy the relative proportions of the different counts." They confirm the statements which have frequently been made in these columns and elsewhere that as regards grey yarn there is hardly any importation below 25s, and that the bulk of the demand ranges between 26s and 50s, the real trade being in the numbers from 30s to 40s. In coloured yarns, however, the proportion of imports under 25s is considerably greater. A similar record has been kept of the main classes of the piece-goods trade, and the result is given in a tabular statement showing the relative proportions of the different classes of goods. No exact record exists as to the counts of the yarn of which the fabrics named in the list are woven, but the fineness of the yarn in the goods specified is sufficiently well known to enable an approximately correct inference to be drawn. Grey goods form the great mass of the imports, and eighty per cent. of them consist of shirtings, chadars, dhoturs, sarees and scarves, made of medium counts—say from 30s to 40s. Some of the other specified descriptions—such as jaconets, mulls and madapollams—are also woven of the medium and finer classes of yarns. It is only in the manufacture of printers, T cloths, domestics, jeans, sheetings, and drills that the counts below 20s are freely used. These classes of goods constitute less than 4 per cent. of the classes specified in Mr. O'Conor's list, and are believed not to exceed two per cent. of the imports of grey fabrics. The white and coloured goods would seem to have even a smaller proportion of coarse yarns employed in their manufacture. The statistics are still being obtained, and when next published they will admit of more exact conclusions than those now given. The figures so far as they have gone, however, show sufficiently well that the fear of protection of Indian cotton goods by the import duty is nothing more than a bogey of Lancashire invention. The Bombay Millowners have, however, through their Chairman intimated their readiness to meet Lancashire susceptibilities by acquiescing in the exemption of imports of yarns and fabrics under 20s from the five per cent. duty. But the Lancashire cotton spinners have displayed an indifference in regard to this offer, which can alone be accounted for by the knowledge that if carried out the change would take away the only reasonable ground they have to stand upon in demanding either exemption from duty or an all-round excise upon the products of the Indian mills.

NEARLY four months ago, an increase of pay of Rs. 2 per mensem was granted to the non-commissioned officers and men of the native infantry, batteries and sappers and miners, as well as to combatant drivers of British and native batteries and the non-commissioned officers and men of the Governor-General's body-guard and of the Madras cavalry, in fact to the whole of the combatants of the native army, with the exceptions of the Silladar cavalry and local corps, an increase of pay having been granted to the former a few months prior. The order in question concludes with an intimation that the case of local corps is still under consideration. It is to be presumed that the matter is still being considered, for the local corps have not as yet participated in this much-appreciated boon granted so long ago, comparatively speaking, to their comrades serving directly under the Commander-in-Chief. It is to be regretted, for many reasons, that the case of the local corps could not have been fully considered and decided upon before the promulgation of the order announcing the increase of pay to the rest of the native army. The matter must have been under consideration for some time prior, as the order states that "the case of local corps is still under consideration," and a space of nearly four months has elapsed since then. Yet it is a matter of some importance, it may be said, for it affects no less than a body of ten thousand non-commissioned officers and men. If the Government cannot see their way to grant the same benefits to the local corps as to the remainder of the army, in the matter of pay, the next question to be considered will be whether it will be advisable to put up these corps on a lower rate of pay or disband them entirely. It is not conceivable that recruits worth the taking will come up for enlistment in these corps, when a higher rate of pay can be obtained elsewhere. Moreover, any man can claim his discharge, as a right, providing that his company is not at the time ten men under strength, or that his regiment is not on, or proceeding on, active service. It is not to be doubted that men would hesitate to avail themselves of this right of obtaining their discharge and enlist elsewhere, where the naturally much-coveted higher rate of pay obtains, for the Indian army is, it must not be forgotten, in a great degree a mercenary one. If the local corps are to be maintained, it is most undesirable that a large number of men who can avail themselves of the right to do so should, being discontented themselves, leave many discontented comrades behind them and go for enlistment to regiments other than the local corps. Hesitation to deal with them in this matter, as with the rest of the native army, must give rise to an unsettled feeling that cannot be advantageous in keeping up that state of efficiency to be desired. Neither is it expedient that the non-commissioned officers and men of the local corps should be given the impression that their services are estimated at a lower value than others serving the Government in the same capacity as themselves. These corps, it is known, are as efficient as the rest of the Indian army, and their *esprit de corps* is, beyond question, second to none. It is therefore to be hoped that the Government may make their decision known as soon as possible, and so put an end to the present unsatisfactory state of things, for to be ignorant of the worse is less acceptable than to know it.

A RECENTLY issued Government of India resolution gives a good idea of the extent of the meteorological operations in this country, which is greater than might be supposed. The number of observatories maintained by the Government of India under the control of the Meteorological Department during the year 1894-95 was 176, one less than in the previous year, as the observatory at the Post Office, Madras, was closed, being no longer required. That at Kodaikanal was also temporarily closed pending the establishment of the new Solar Physics Observatory at that station; while a new second class observatory was established at Patiala by the State authorities. Observatory sheds were erected at Astor and Minimarg on the Shrinagar-Gilgit road; the voluntary observatory at Kalimpong, which was in abeyance during 1892-93, was re-opened; and at the instance of the Political Officer in Sikkim a voluntary observatory was started at Yatung in Tibet. These observatories are at high altitudes, and will, it is hoped, furnish new information of value. The observations received from the Seychelles Islands proved interesting and valuable, and are, it seems, throwing much light on the changes leading up to the establishment of the South-West Monsoon in India. The observatory has now been made permanent; and it is hoped that next year a daily weather telegram will be received from these islands from April to June. In Persia hereafter observations are to be made on the Caspian Sea, so as to enable the Department to estimate the character of the cold weather storms and disturbances. The public does not show much appreciation of the work of the Meteorological Department, as a rule, because it does not understand it; but, at all events, the shipping community does, and the work of the Department for the benefit of that community has been great. During the year reviewed in the resolution quoted the collection of data for Marine Meteorology from ships entering Indian ports was extended and perfected, and has proved of great value. The daily weather reports and charts of the whole Indian monsoon area were found to be so valuable, not only to the Indian Meteorologist and the shipping interest, but also to meteorologists in Europe and America, that the Government of India have sanctioned their continued publication for a further period of four years. The system of storm and flood warnings was continued and extended, and the number of special warning messages sent out by the Simla Office during the year was 647 compared with 374 in the previous year. This is, as the resolution claims, one of the most useful and important tasks, from a practical point of view, with which the Meteorological Department is charged, and the one which reconciles the public to the existence of a department which it cannot fully appreciate.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, with the outward mails of the 11th instant, left Aden, at 11 a.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, on Thursday next, at 9 a.m. Passengers will land at the new Ballard Pier.

MR. KENNEDY, the Special Officer appointed to conduct the trial of the Porebunder *Kharwas* arrested on the last *Taboot* day for riotous behaviour, delivered judgment, yesterday afternoon. At first the police had arrested sixty-two *Kharwas* in connection with the riots. Out of these about sixteen were discharged by the committing magistrate, and Mr. Kennedy himself acquitted ten. The rest were all convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, the period of punishment varying. The accused intend to file an appeal.

ANOTHER breach has occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway owing to the Bori river flooding again. It is expected, however, that there will be no difficulty in the prompt re-construction of the temporary diversion which has been damaged.

PRINCE GHIKA and his son arrived at Aden per s. s. Imperatrix, and are at present staying with General C. A. Cuningham. They shortly proceed on a sporting expedition to East Africa.

THE Marquis of Fronteira and of Alorna, the Chamberlain on duty to H. M. F. Majesty the King of Portugal, has written to Dr. Accacio da Gama, of Bombay, to inform him by the command of H. M. that His Majesty has been pleased to nominate him a Honorary Physician of the Royal Bed Chamber.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 28th September, 1895, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1894 of 2,001 maunds with an increase of Rs. 22,674 in the earnings.

TENDERS are invited for a five years' lease of the Sagyih Ruby Mines, a tract of 500 acres, 24 miles north of Mandalay. Tenders will be opened on the 1st April next.

THE Madras Government has addressed the Government of India on the proposal of the Travancore State to abolish the export duty levied on rice and paddy in that State.

DURING 1894-95 there was, on the whole, a falling off in the examinations passed by the male students at the Agra Medical School. Among the female students there was, on the contrary, a distinct improvement. Sixty-five were examined in comparison with forty-seven in the previous year, and fourteen obtained diplomas, instead of only three, as was the case in 1893-94. The new pupils are said to be generally better educated than those of former years.

THE Queen has presented Mr. George Alexander with a silver cigar box, and Mrs. Alexander with a gold scent bottle set in diamonds, and has also sent a gift to each member of the St. James's Company who recently appeared at Balmoral.

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## CHOLERA AT DAMIETTA.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

There is a recrudescence of cholera at Damietta' Nine deaths occurred on Friday, and six on Saturday.

Several cases are reported at Mensurah, whither hundreds of the inhabitants of Damietta fled when the outbreak occurred.

## AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19, midnight.

The Cotton Market here is quite demoralised, which is due to the collapse of a big corner at New Orleans. The enormous amount of selling which is going on put the price of Futures down a further thirty-five points after the close of the market this evening.

## THE ANNIVERSARY OF TRAFALGAR.

To-day being the anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar, the leading English newspapers unanimously urge the upholding of Great Britain's naval supremacy.

## THE FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR.

## MASSACRE OF FRENCH PRISONERS.

A letter from Antananarivo, dated the 4th instant, states, that on the eve of the entry of the French into the Capital, the mob massacred and mutilated the French prisoners in the hands of the Hovas.

The excellent behaviour of the French has had a reassuring effect on the natives.

## LAUNCH OF AN ENGLISH BATTLESHIP.

The first-class twin screw armoured battleship Victorious, of 14,900 tons, and which will carry sixteen guns, was successfully launched at Chatham, this morning.

The building of this vessel was commenced only seventeen months ago.

## DEATH OF A BRITISH OFFICER IN ACTION IN EAST AFRICA.

A telegram from Zanzibar states that Captain F. E. Lawrence, of the Rifle Brigade, has been killed in a skirmish with the rebels at Gazi.

## THE MAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The Bombay mails of the 5th instant arrived at Brindisi, yesterday.

## THE GOA MUTINY.

## A SMART ENGAGEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Oct. 21.

Two steam-launches, commanded by Captain Gomes da Costa, were despatched, this morning, taking a detachment, consisting of seventy men, with two brass guns, to explore the position of the mutineers. Reaching Amona, they found the men in a Hindu temple, on the slope of a hill. The number was estimated at 200 deserters, and the Ranes of Satary with their sepoys. They put themselves in a bellicose position, ready to fire, "making a great noise with shings and tambours." They had intimidated some rich land-owners of Santo Estevam to give them sums of money, and to-day the balance of the party were away to receive the sums.

Captain Viera da Rocha, Commander of one of the launches, ordered his men to fire upon them. The mutineers returned the fire, but became disorganised at the first shot from a brass gun, and becoming alarmed began to run away. A steady fire was kept from the launches.

The following officers took part in the skirmish:—Captain Gomes da Costa; Lieutenant-Engineer Adriano Sa, Captain Britto, Ensign Osorio de Castro, Captain Viera da Rocha, Lieutenant Lamas, Ensigns Passolo Dias and Pires. The Chief Secretary, Dr. Taborda, was in one of the launches as a volunteer. All the Portuguese Europeans living at Goa are now at Pangim enlisted as volunteers.

The Governor-General has shown great energy in constructing the defences of the city.

## THE PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

POONA, Oct. 21.

It has now been definitely decided to hold the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association, this year, at Wanowrie, and will take place from the 20th November and last for ten days, when the Commander-in-Chief will distribute the prizes on the 30th idem. A camp will be pitched on the 16th November for the accommodation of troops, British and Native, and also for Volunteers. Major Sparke, Yorkshire, is nominated as the Camp Commandant; Captain William, 25th Bombay Rifles, as Adjutant; and Lieutenant Holbrooks, 2nd Grenadiers, as the Quarter-master.

## THE LATE MRS. REILLY.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Reilly took place at the cemetery, on Sholapore Road. The funeral cortege left the Sassoon Hospital before 7 o'clock, and arrived at the cemetery within half-an-hour. The coffin was removed from the house and borne to its last resting place by six Sergeants of the 28th Pioneers. The European officers of the regiment were pall-bearers. The coffin was covered in beautiful wreaths and crosses. Major Reilly and Mr. Ozanne were the chief mourners. The funeral service was read by the Rev. Mr. Bedham.

## THE BERAD DACOITS.

The District Superintendent of Police at Belgaum has issued a proclamation offering a reward of Rs. 500 for the arrest of each of the three Berad dacoits, named Balya, Budailya, and Satya, who took leading part in the recent dacoities there.

## A DRY DOCK FOR RANGOON.

RANGOON, Oct. 21.

Plans and estimates have been completed by the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company of a dry dock capable of accommodating large deep sea steamers. The dock will at times prove a great convenience, but outside the Company's own steamers will not often be requisitioned.

## THE BURMA CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

The date of the Chief Commissioner's departure to Bassein is 26th, and not the 30th, as recently announced.

## TRANSFER.

The permanent transfer to the Central Provinces of Mr. Campbell, C.S., Acting Commissioner, Arracan, has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats easier.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dhollera | 4 1-16 |

The Manchester Market has been firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2¾ per cent. Consols | 107¼ |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 100¼ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 118 |
| 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper | 61 7-8 |
| Bar Silver | 30¼ |

## THE MERCHANTS SHIPPING BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 21.

The Select Committee on the Merchants Shipping Bill will conclude their work in Calcutta by the end of December. The Hon'ble Mr. Cadell is commencing the drafting of the Bill early in January to enable the Bill to be disposed of finally by the Council during the Session. All the criticisms on the Bill are expected to arrive by the 1st December at the latest.

## THE CALCUTTA LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

It has been decided that Select Committees will sit on the following Bills during the Calcutta Legislative Session:—The Fisheries Bill; the Ports Bill; the Volunteers Bill; Salt Bonded Warehouse Bill in Foreign Juridiction and Extradition Bill; the Coinage Bill; the Legal Practitioners Bill; the Indian Jury Bill; and the Burma Boats Bill.

## NATIVE ADDITIONAL MEMBERS.

The Government of India has asked the Governments of the Punjab, Bombay, and the Central Provinces to nominate as soon as possible Native Additional Members in succession to the Hon'bles Chitnavis, Mehta, and Baba Khem Singh.

## THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF ORDNANCE.

General Walker, Director-General of Ordnance in India, during the autumn tour, will visit all the principal arsenals in India.

## THE SHAHZADA.

Prince Nasrullah Khan left Chaman for Khandahar, yesterday afternoon, accompanied by his full staff. Colonel Talbot took leave of his Highness there, proceeding immediately to Agra, where he will be accorded a private interview with the Viceroy.

## THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, accompanied by Major R. Owen, Military Secretary, Mr. J. J. Heaton, Private Secretary, and one A.-D.-C., will leave Poona on a tour in the Southern Mahratta Country on Thursday. The following is the programme:—

Oct. 24.—Leave Poona at 8-15 p.m.

Oct. 25.—Arrive Miraj at 6-5 a.m., leave Miraj at 6-50 a.m., and arrive at Kolhapur at 9-5 a.m.

Oct. 26.—Leave Kolhapur at 4-43 p.m., arrive Miraj at 6-50 p.m., and leave Miraj at 10-20 p.m.

Oct. 27.—Arrive Belgaum at 7-1 a.m.

Oct. 28.—Stop at Belgaum.

Oct. 29.—Leave Belgaum at 7-30 a.m., arrive Londa at 10-19 a.m., leave Londa Junction at 2-25 p.m., and arrive Castle Rock at 3-22 p.m.

Oct. 30.—Leave Castle Rock at 12-35 p.m., arrive Londa Junction at 1-50 p.m., leave Londa Junction at 3-51 p.m., and arrive Gokak at 11-29 p.m.

Oct. 31.—Leave Gokak at 4-13 p.m.

Nov. 1.—Arrive Satara Road at 0-9 a.m., leave Satara Road, by dak, at 7-30 a.m., and arrive Satara at 9 a.m.

Nov. 2.—Leave Satara at 10 p.m., and arrive Satara Road at 11-30 p.m.

Nov. 3.—Leave Satara Road at 0-54 a.m., and arrive Poona at 5-16 a.m.

## PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO THE LATE MR. HARIDAS VIHARIDAS.

We are pleased to give publicity to the fact that the friends of the late Mr. Haridas Viharidas—to whose many qualities of mind and heart tribute was paid in these columns at the time of his death—are now raising a fund to be devoted to some useful public object to serve as a memorial of the late Dewan of Junagadh. Mr. Haridas was one of those rare men who earn, not only the respect, but also the affection of all with whom they come in contact. The opinion of the two last ex-Governors of Bombay concerning him, as conveyed in their respective letters of sympathy to the relatives of the late Dewan, are well worthy of quotation. Lord Reay writes from Earlston, Berwickshire, N. B., under date Aug. 8 last:—

Dear Mr. Becharlas,—It was with the greatest regret I noticed your brother's death. He was a friend of mine, for whose judgment and opinions I had the greatest regard. His life has been most useful. The State of Junagadh owes him much, and I am afraid his health was affected by overwork and anxiety. I regret that Gujrat is deprived of the services of a man whose mature experience should have been so valuable. The Bombay Presidency has lost since my departure some of its most worthy and most able citizens. Men like your brother are rare in India and in all countries. I know how deeply you will feel his loss, and I hope your health is good.

Lord Harris wrote from his country seat, Belmont Faversham, to say he was much distressed to hear of the decease of his friend, Mr. Haridas Viharidas, whose death is a great loss to the British *raj* in Western India, for his sound commonsense and great experience in administration were a great source of strength to rely on when advice was needed.

In the Memorial Fund circular, which is now being distributed, the good qualities of Mr. Haridas are aptly, and withal not extravagantly, summed up in these words: "His many public and private virtues, prominent among which were integrity, straightforwardness, political sagacity, impartiality, spirit of altruism, devotedness to duty, and in short 'plain living and high thinking,' have won him the love and esteem of all good persons who came in contact with him. And it is certain that the remembrance of his sterling qualities will continue to exercise great influence over a still wider circle." Subscriptions to the fund are receivable at the Bank of Bombay, or by Vazirsahib Bhavdinbhai Hasambhai, C.I.E., Junagadh, Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, Baroda, Messrs. Chunilal Sarabhai, Ahmedabad, Ranchhodbhai Udayarama, Bhuj, Purshottamaraya S. Zala, Junagadh, Rao Bahadur Motibhai Raghunathji Panda, Nadiad, or Mansukhrama Tripathi, Bombay. The subscriptions already obtained include Rs. 2,000 from the Nawab of Junagadh; Rs. 1,500 from Vazir Bhavdinbhai, C. I. E., of Junagadh; Rs. 1,000 each from H. H. the Rao of Kutch, Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Sarabhai, Ahmedabad, and Mr. Mansukhram Tripathi; Rs. 600 from Mr. Purushotamaraya Fata; Rs. 500 each from the Maharaja of Idar, Rao Bahadur Motilal Lalbhai, Bhuj, Messrs. Ranchhodbhai Udayarama, Bhuj, Chhotalal Sevakarama Bhuj, and Ratilal Chhotalal, Bhavanagar; Rs. 400 from Rao Bahadur Motibhai Raghunathji Panda Nadiad; Rs. 300 each from Mr. Harilal Damodar (Bhavnagar) and Mr. Govardhanarama M. Tripathi; Rs. 250 each from Mr. Tanasukharama M. Tripathi (Bombay) and Dr. Motilal Kushalji (Junagadh); and Rs. 200 from Mr. Bapalal Manekalal.

## MR. MACONOCHIE AND BARODA CORRUPTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your article of the 12th instant (which I have only just seen), defending the Gaekwar's order in the Bapat case, you state that when Bapat was appointed (in 1893) to act for Mr. Elliot in the Alienation Branch, I had refused the appointment, on the ground that the charge of both branches (Survey and Alienation) would be too great for me. This is not true. The allegation that the united charge would be too great for me was made by his Highness (after consultation with Mr. Elliot) in his order appointing Bapat, as a justification for the unusual act of preventing me from having charge of the alienation work. As a matter of fact, I would, at that time, willingly have taken charge of it. A year later it was different, and when Mr. Elliot was again going on leave in 1894, I did then write to him that, in consequence of the serious, widespread, and persistent rumours of corruption on the part of subordinate officers of the department, I did not desire charge of the alienation work. I was at this time actually engaged in inquiring, by the orders of his Highness' Government, into a charge of extortion and corruption, against one of Mr. Elliot's most trusted subordinates.—Yours, &c.,

A. F. MACONOCHIE.

Junagadh, Oct. 19.

The Khedive of Egypt has conveyed through the British Acting Agent the expression of his regret for the recent assault committed by a man in his employ on the Scotch manager of a dairy farm near Abukir.

## SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.

AMERICA'S TRIUMPH.

By this time Britishers will have recovered from the painful shocks they have lately received through the agency of cablegrams from America. Coming so quickly after the yachting fiasco, the pronounced defeat of the English team of athletes was indeed a bitter pill to swallow, but Englishmen have some sort of consolation in knowing that their representatives were at least beaten on their merits, and that in some instances performances of exceptional merit had to be accomplished in order to defeat the Britons. It is much too late in the day now to enter into details, but in my opinion we shall prove ourselves poor sportsmen if we refrain from tendering to our American cousins our heartiest and sincerest congratulations. Our men did well for the most part, but their rivals did better, and when we find Americans capable of running 100 yards in 9 4-5secs., a quarter-of-a-mile in 49secs., half-a-mile in 1min. 53 2-5secs., it is pretty evident they possess on the other side speedier men than ours, and, these times taken into consideration, our defeat loses some of its sting. Personally I have nothing but the warmest admiration for these American giants, and he who would withhold praise out of some mistaken notion of patriotism must be regarded as little short of a curmudgeon. Sweeney's exhibition jump of 6ft. 5 5-8 in. was indeed a magnificent performance, completely eclipsing anything ever done by Byrd-Page, Ryan, Davin, Rowdon, or any of the modern school of high leapers. The unquestioned and unquestionable supremacy of the American athletes at the present time would appear to have been thoroughly well-known on the other side at the time negotiations were opened, but I question if, in their most confident moments, they entertained any idea of carrying off the whole series of events. Perhaps if a return competition is entered upon and the Americans pay a visit to England, it may be deemed advisable to introduce a walking contest in place of one of the running events, for seven races in a programme of this kind seems slightly overdoing it. I do not know how the Americans are situated for walkers at the present time, but at any rate with Sturgess in form we might be expected to give our visitors a tough struggle. With the Defender flying victorious colours, an English cricket combination defeated, and an English party of athletic utterly routed, these must be proud times for Brother Jonathan. In one or two departments of sport I think we might still hold our own. Harding, the sculler; Nuttall and Tyers, the swimmers; and Plimmer, the bantam-weight boxer, are all worthy exponents in their respective spheres, to say nothing of our walking champion, and although at the moment under a cloud there is no occasion for prolonged depression. All we have to do is to wait for British toughness to assert itself.

HELP FROM ENGLAND.

That the Americans have not always been so well blessed with champions is pretty well known. Only a few years ago it was quite the thing for one of the principal athletic clubs in New York to invite successful English athletes to join their club in order that championship honours might be secured in England as well as in America, and I believe I am correct in saying that on one occasion at least we had Englishmen competing in our championship events as representatives of an American club. Apart from the question of their amateur status under these singular—not to say suspicious—circumstances, such proceeding were decidedly incongruous, and it was not long before the Amateur Athletic Association put their veto on such tactics. I mention this here just to show how keen the desire has always been in America to be in front some way or another. Amongst others who have at one time or another assisted under the Stars and Stripes are Tom Ray, the pole jumper; A. B. George (a brother of the famous W. G.); E. C. Carter, a Bristol runner of some note; and little Conneff, the Irish athlete. A big effort was once made, too, to induce Curtis, the erstwhile English champion, to pay a visit to the States with the ostensible object of assisting an American club. By this time, however, the English governing body had seen quite enough of these "invitations," and it soon leaked out that an acceptance would be tantamount to forfeiting an amateur's status in England. It is to be presumed that it was only for want of sufficient evidence and a kindly remembrance of what one or two of the visitors to the States had done for English athletics in the past that they were permitted to retain their amateur status upon their return to England. Both Conneff and Carter have since taken up their quarters permanently in America, and although the latter is perhaps a trifle too old now to be of value in an international meeting such as that just completed, it must be admitted that Conneff has been of immense service to the Americans. The Irishman, who is built on quite a diminutive scale, has been running a great many years now, as I well remember him running a series of matches against W. Snook nearly ten years ago. At that time there was little difference between the pair, and if my memory serves me, Snook proved the victor. Carter's prowess asserted itself as a rule in cross-country contests, for which he always showed an especial liking. As a member of the old Moseley Harriers, who for many years carried all before them, Carter gained considerable distinction in English athletics. From one mile up to ten he ran most consistently, and must have carried off some hundreds of pounds' worth of prizes during his career. Quitting Bristol some eight or ten years ago for America, he soon became identified with athletics in his new home, turned his attention to journalism in his spare moments, and at last blossomed into the editor of a column of athletic scraps in a New York Journal. Had Carter happened on a time when we possessed neither a George nor a Snook he would unquestionably have obtained the highest honours in England, for in America he won the cross-country championship for several years in succession, nothwithstanding that he had practically forsaken the pursuit when he left England. Tom Ray and A. B. George often sported the colours of the Manhattan club—the famous "cherry diamond"—but both have since returned to their native haunts, the former to see his records broken by his neighbours at Ulverstone, the latter to add to his reputation on the path and display of prizes on his sideboard. Of course, the great W. G. George had various triumphs in America, but all his victories were secured whilst wearing the "gate" badge of the Moseley Harriers, to whom he loyally stuck until going over to professionalism. Something like a dozen or fifteen years ago England lost another very promising athlete, Harry Whyatt, of Nottingham, who was credited with one or two wonderful walking feats. It was Whyatt who turned out against the speedy Merrill, in 1881, when the whole sporting press of America were singing the praises of their countrymen. The Notts Forest walker was disqualified, and there was a "scene" at the grounds. By some means or another the most exaggerated accounts of this reached America, Myers, who accompanied Merrill, proving himself almost as picturesque in descriptive accounts as he undoubtedly was with his silk scarf on the running track. I have some hazy notion of the mention of bowie knives and revolvers in the interview with Myers which followed the disturbance—details which go to show what a very powerful immigration will do when called upon. What has since become of Whyatt I cannot say. He set out for the States with the express intention of biding his time, getting himself thoroughly fit, and then launching out a comprehensive challenge to all and sundry. I am sadly afraid his anticipations were never realised, for in a month or two he dropped out of the athletic world, and has not since reappeared.

A STRANGE CAREER.

The mention of Snook in the preceding paragraph brings to mind the regrettable news which has just reached England concerning him. Only the barest details have as yet been brought to light, but the fact that at present he is under arrest in Paris on suspicion of being concerned in a very serious affair, will come as a very unwelcome shock to those who knew him in the hey-day of his popularity. Poor Snook! His path has not been strewn with roses. When in the early eighties he emerged from the rurality of his countryside home in Shropshire and sought the bubble reputation on the racing path, he quickly became a public favourite. As a member of the Pengwern Boating Club, he had won some little distinction on the river, the Severn being the scene of his early achievements. Then he took to cycling, and met with some little success at this too. But forsaking the wheel he turned his attention to running, and was soon regarded as the only rival to W. G. George. Young and pliable, he made many acquaintances; go where he would he picked up prizes as well as companions, and for a couple of seasons he was quite the hero of the West of England. Too careless of his name and reputation, he was induced to run a match against someone in Paris for a wager, and this got him into trouble with the Amateur Athletic Association. But he recked little of the trouble, and loved to tell of the animated scene on one of the Parisian boulevards in the early summer morning when he defeated his French opponent "out of sight." But this cost him a twelve months' seclusion. Coming out again, when his period of suspension had passed over, he ran more brilliantly than ever, and at any distance from half-a-mile to ten he was as good, there or thereabouts, as the best. One or two of his performances across country were exceptionally brilliant, but it was a paperchasing championship which once more brought about his downfall. The annual event was being decided at Croydon, and on public form Snook was generally regarded as the probable winner. Without going into details, some amount of betting took place over the result, heavy wagers were made and at the close of the race, Snook was defeated by Hickman, a Coventry runner. Rumour was soon busy as to the race having been sold, suspicion was cast upon the bona-fides of Snook, and eventually he was called upon to explain his conduct by the A. A. A., who suspended him permanently. He took this very much to heart for a time, and whilst smarting under the sentence used to say what an expose he could make if so inclined. More than one prominent man in athletics had reason, it was thought at the time, to dread Snook's anger; but he simmered down, and eventually made what money he could as a professional. This was not a great deal, and of the artifices at times resorted to in order to "raise the wind" I may speak another time. An hotel-proprietor for a time, he looked like pulling round again, but then domestic troubles ensued, and he located himself in Paris, got well known at the principal cycling track, and did a little racing himself. With his knowledge and experience he achieved some success as a trainer, and his friends have long been hopeful that he would one day become "himself again." Now comes another turn of the kaleidoscope; and sombre hues supplant the roseate tints of the springtime; what is to follow, who can say?

A BLIND GENIUS.

At a time when people are fond of conversing about the relative merits of American and British shipbuilders, the following particulars concerning one of America's geniuses in this sphere of life may not be uninteresting. John B. Herreshoff, of Bristol, R.I., though blind since his fifteenth year, was the founder and is the present head of one of the best known shipbuilding firms in the United States. Not since boyhood has he been able to see the graceful outlines of ships and schooners and yachts which plough the blue waters in sight of which he was born; but he carries perfect pictures of them in his memory, and it is upon this gallery that he draws in devising the plans which have made his name familiar one in all parts of the world. When a description of a piece of machinery is read to him he can at once point out its merits and defects, and so fine and true is his sense of feeling that by merely running his fingers over the line of a design he can gain as accurate an idea of it as though he saw it. Mr. Herreshoff's father was a shipbuilder before him, and the son early displayed a bent for the same calling. He has been in business on his own account for something over twenty years, and during that time, with the aid of his younger brother, Nathaniel, has designed and constructed many of the swiftest torpedo boats and steam and sailing yachts now afloat. To his genius as a mechanic he adds executive ability of the highest degree. He looks carefully after the financial affairs of his firm, and personally superintends the several departments of a plant occupying hundreds of men. A visitor, ignorant of his misfortunes seeing Mr. Herreshoff seated in his office dictating letters, and receiving reports, or strolling unguided about his yards, giving direction to his foremen, would never suspect that he was blind. His blindness is the result of hereditary weakness, and some of his brothers and sisters are similarly afflicted. Really, this is a magnificent record for a blind man, and may fairly be placed alongside that of our never-to-be-forgotten Professor Fawcett. It is said that the firm of Herreshoff have just received an order for a 27ft. yacht from Sir Arthur Paget, Attache to the British Embassy, for racing purposes.

## MILITARY NEWS.

Major T. Stock, Essex Regiment, has been removed to the 1st Battalion as second-in-command.

Veterinary-Lieutenant J. Moore has been detailed from Barrackpore to assist the Remount Department in purchasing remounts at Calcutta.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India.—Captain W. A. Coppage, 5th Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry, for six months, on private affairs.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned exchange is sanctioned:—Lieutenant H. S. Browning, 9th Field Battery, R. A., and Lieutenant C.F.G. Washington, 64th Field Battery R. A.

The Government of India have sanctioned the reduction of the Kuram Garrison to the strength fixed for the permanent escort, namely, two mountain guns, one troop of native cavalry, and 250 native infantry.

These notifications should be verified by the War Office monthly Army List on receipt, copies of which should be regularly procured on payment by all British corps from the Office allowances referred to in Article 432, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I.

The undermentioned lady nurse, Indian Nursing Service, is granted leave to England under Article 711, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I:—Deputy Superintendent M. J. Hislop for one year from 12th November 1895, or from such subsequent date on which she avails herself of it.

One complete squadron of the 2nd Madras Lancers, under command of a British Officer, will be despatched from Bangalore to Madras by route march, so as to reach there by 30th November 1895, for escort duty during the Viceroy's visit to that place, from 5th to 10th December.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India:—Army Medical Staff.—Surgeon-Captain C. J. Healy for six months on medical certificate. Bengal Sappers and Miners.—Captain S. H. Powell, Royal Engineers, to be Company Commander, vice Hunter-Weston, transferred to the Military Works Department.

It is notified for information that it is not necessary to publish promotions, &c., in British corps, in District Orders; the republications of *London Gazette* notifications in the London and daily Indian newspapers are sufficient for all practical purposes, and may be acted upon, provided the receipt in India of the *Gazette* has been notified.

His Excellency the Lieut. General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, will arrive at Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. on the 29th Instant and sail for Karachi in B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer "Dumra" leaving the Victoria Dock wall at 10 a.m. the same day. His Excellency will return to Bombay by the steamer of the same line arriving at Bombay on the 7th November 1895 afternoon. The usual salutes of 15 Guns each will be fired from the Saluting Battery on each occasion to announce the Arrival and Departure of his Excellency.

A point of law rather important to Europeans in India, was settled in the Chief Court of the Punjab on the 17th instant by Mr. Justice Frizelle and Mr. Justice Rivaz. It appears that Mr. McGregor, of Simla, was charged before the District Magistrate by the Municipal Committee with disobeying a Municipal order. Mr. McGregor claimed to be tried by a jury, but the District Magistrate disallowed the claim. He proceeded with the trial and sentenced Mr. McGregor to a fine of Rs. 50, and also a further continuing fine of Rs. 680. Accused appealed to the Chief Court through his counsel, Mr. J. R. E. Gouldsbury, and after hearing the argument Justices Frizelle and Rivaz quashed the whole of the proceedings, on the ground that Mr. McGregor, having claimed to be tried by a jury, the District Magistrate could not proceed with the trial except by jury.

The King of Portugal left Lisbon, on October 2, with the intention of visiting the Queen of Spain, the King of Italy, the Emperor of Germany, Queen Victoria at Balmoral, and the Prince of Wales at Sandringham. The King will return to Lisbon about November 16.

## THE REVOLT OF TROOPS IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Oct. 19.

The deserters who had taken the jewellery belonging to the confraternity of Colvalle, and which was deposited in the coffers of the Municipal Corporation of Bardez for safe custody, have returned the same to the Viscount of Bardez with a letter to the president of the Municipal Corporation. Four deserters arrived on the 17th instant, and handed over the jewellery to the Viscount of Bardez, and the letter to the president of the Municipal Corporation. The letter was in Marathi, and the following is a literal translation:—"To his Excellency the President of the Municipal Corporation of Bardez; Dada Rane Sir Desai of Nanuz. *Ram Ram*—By the the soldiers, messengers, I send all the jewellery which was taken from the coffers of your Excellency, because the Corporation for the sake of our soldiers has taken a deal of trouble, spending for telegrams, and all this for the sake of the soldiers, all of which we are cognisant. The persons who were sent (to Mapuça) were indiscreet, and for this reason they had no discernment, and consequently it happened; therefore, I beg pardon. I request that you will excuse the soldiers for any words that might have been expressed by them on that day. Please send a receipt giving a list of all the articles you may receive.—(Signed) Dada Rane Sir Desai." The jewellery returned is worth about Rs. 8,000, which was included in the amount of Rs. 21,000 taken by the deserters on the 14th instant, as mentioned in previous letters.

On the 17th instant the court at Mapuça was closed, though it was an audience day. The judge, the delegate, and the assistant judges were conspicuous by their absence. At six in the morning three influential Hindus of Mapuça proceeded to Dargalim, where the deserters are to give them Rs. 2,000, realised by subscription on account of Rs. 10,000, which they had demanded from the residents at Mapuça. The Governor-General, besides giving the deserters amnesty and discharge suspended the execution of the leases of which the Satary people were complaining; but even this has not been the means of winning them to submission. The departure of Colonel Felner is so regretted by the remaining troops, that on the day he left more 40 soldiers asked for their discharge. The Viscount of Pernem has given the deserters Rs. 6,000, and the Desai of Arobo Rs. 2,000. The money received by the deserters must amount in all to a lakh of rupees. Mr. Corsino Pinto, an advocate at Bicholim, jokingly said that he had kept ready Rs. 500 for the mutineers. Hearing of this, they came to demand the money, and Mr. Pinto had to make himself scarce. One of the Ranes being asked why the people of Satary joined the deserters gave the following reply:—"It was far from their intention to rise either against the Government or Europeans. The arbitraries and despotism committed by a few individuals were unbearable. The Administrator, though he may be a good man, was dominated by the Nalcarnins, Budcules, Bombas, and others, and he had given the concessions of the lands to these few men at the cost of the people, who are reduced to complete slavery. We want an Administrator who administers, and is not administered. We want the office of the Administrator and the Revenue Office in the Municipal Chamber, under the eye of the Judicial Court, as the latter deserves our full confidence. We do not want fiscal executions that deprive us of a yoke of bullocks purchased with hand-labour. We do not want the new law of inventories which has been invented to deprive us of the cottages we inhabit, and of the little paddy and *nachinim* we gather by the harvest, and which is our chief food."

While the provinces of Sanquelim, Bicholim, and Bardez have been under the influence of the deserters, Margaum remained free. The deserters threaten to attack Salsette, and general panic prevailed. A telegram was sent from Pangim recommending the people of Margaum to take flight. The small garrison at Margaum has been reduced by the desertion of several soldiers, and a few loyal men who do duty there can hardly be expected to cope with the deserters, should they attack the town of Salsette. The order of the Government to enrol volunteers has not been taken up so enthusiastically as the circumstances of the situation demand. A quantity of powder that was lying at Margaum has been removed to Pangim. The residents of Margaum and Mapuça are now up, and want Government to supply them arms and cartridges. I learn from a reliable source that the leaders of the Bardez province are moving to get up a volunteer corps to defend their homes and property. Unfortunately there is a misunderstanding among Europeans and natives. The former attribute the trouble to the latter. It was said that the Sanquelim garrison under Captain Mendonça opened fire on the deserters, when they descended from the Nanuz Fort. It now appears that the garrison yielded without firing a shot, and the troops and officers handed over their arms and swords without the least struggle. Some of them even jumped from the windows and fled. The Europeans in several districts have fled at the approach of the deserters, and to justify their conduct, they say that this is a warning to Europeans and natives. It will be remembered that the deserters till now have done no harm to Europeans whereas they have levied contributions upon the natives of Velhas Conquistas, and still continue to do so. Some of the Portuguese Europeans when asked how the rebels are to be subdued, say that after the arrival of the man-of-war and the European soldiers the natives of the country will be forced into military service, and backed by Europeans will vanquish the mutineers. The want of success of the deputation which returned to-day closes all hopes of a pacific settlement of the disturbance. The defence works in Pangim are proceeding in every direction. It is a sombre sight to see all shops closed, people fleeing in crowds, all traffic suspended, and even menial servants leaving their work and taking refuge outside the city, which they believe will shortly be the scene of war and bloodshed. The deserters, now pronounced rebels, expect no mercy from Government, and it is believed they will endeavour to hasten conclusions before the European force arrives.

## THE SIMPLEX PUNKAH PULLEY.

The noise and the dirt from oil stains that are inseparable from the use of the ordinary punkah pulley, and the high price of a really first-class article, have often stood in the way of the use of punkahs in places where they are much needed; we are, therefore, glad to note that Messrs. Jost and Co. are producing in their new workshops, at Carnac Bunder, a new pattern of Punkah Pulley (the Simplex) which is silent, self-oiling, of excellent workmanship, and cheap. The wheel is of brass, and hollow, to serve as a reservoir for oil. The pin on which it turns is of steel, and the foot and ropes guide of iron, neatly japanned. The lubricant in the reservoir is the best mineral spindle oil, and there is no opening in the outer surface of the wheel through which it may leak. To renew the oil-supply, the wheel must be removed—an additional protection against accidents with the oil. The design is light and artistic, and the pulley is a most creditable example of repetition workmanship from a workshop which has already made a good name in Bombay.

Messrs. G. Kynoch and Company (Limited) have just received notice from the War Office authorities at Woolwich that the first lot of cannon cordite delivered by the company has satisfactorily passed all the tests and has been accepted for the service. This is the first lot of cordite manufactured by any private firm that has been accepted for the Government use. The Kynoch Cordite Factory at Arklow is now in full working order, the manufacture being under the supervision of a resident inspector from the War Office. Deliveries will continue to be made to Government at the rate of four tons per week until the present contract is completed. To provide for the foreign demand and the private home trade and to insure an uninterrupted supply to the Government a duplicate plant has been erected, the maximum output of the two being equal to 500 tons per annum. Kynoch and Co. have also received information that their cartridges for the ·303 rifle under the same delivery have been passed. The cordite for these was manufactured at Arklow.

The Bechuana Chief Khama has been suffering from the heat, and has found the conditions of weather which prevailed here last week "more oppressive than the climate of Africa."

## A HAVER WITH TOM MORRIS.

For Tom Morris, a subscription is being got together by Golfers at Home and abroad, and a list has been opened at the Bombay Gymkhana. Of Tom Morris, Mr. H. C. Everard writing in the new number of the *Badminton Magazine*, says:—

Few require an introduction to him—nowadays. 'Not to know me argues yourselves unknown,' he might say; a quotation this, it may be remarked *en passant*, which once puzzled a whole foursome of university professors, but it was tracked to its lair by a mere golfer, who named the author and the circumstances, and thus started as one might say 'one up.' Yes, Tom is known to all save the very newest of 'new chums,' as one may suppose, either personally or by reputation. Many happy phrases have been coined about him; 'born in the purple of equable temper and courtesy,' 'The Tommoris dwelling in the little chapel hard by the sea, and absorbed in the contemplation of the Lynx,' which so exactly describes him, more particularly on Sundays. As a 'Celebrity at Home' he has been presented to us, and in dozens of other ways his name is as familiar as the beloved St. Andrews with which for so long he has been inseparably connected. Had he ever kept a diary, what interesting reading it would have been! Few things are more difficult to remember than details even of last week's match; and how shall one describe golfing events of fifty years ago? The most than that can be done is to reproduce, for what they are worth, a few of his present impressions. The approved style of conversation might begin somewhat in this way: 'Pray, Mr. Morris, to what do you attribute your extraordinary haleness, and the wonderful game you can play? for I believe you are in your seventy-fourth year?' or if the interlocutor had the inspiration of a minor bard, he might carol:

You are old, Father Morris, I hardly suppose
That your swing is as supple as ever,
Yet you frequently carry the Principal's Nose;
What makes you so awfully clever?

This might be considered *selon la regle*, but it would be a solecism; for us 'Mr. Morris' is not; he is just 'Tom,' 'old Tom;' so we beg him to 'burn a certain weed in a small vessel, inhaling the smoke,' and yarn away. 'You began to play matches then?'

'When I was seventeen or eighteen; though I'd played many years before that. Allan Robertson was giving me half-one when I was eighteen, but I soon knocked that off. I had only two singles with him even; one was the Red Coat match, and the other Mr. Hamilton of Cairnhill's. I won them both. It caused a tremendous go—a paper war—my winning these two matches. Lord Eglinton of the Tournament was one of them, and they got Sir Thomas Moncriffe to approach Allan and ask if he would play me. He said he would not play a single, but he would take me on his side and play a double. I dinna ken why he would never play me a single. They said if there had been more money on our two singles Allan would have won. We used to have many a match at the short holes down where the club is, a foursome, Mr. Ferguson Blair and I against Allan and Mr. Welfe-Murray of Cringletie; and Allan would say "There's the wife;" when he'd been winning, he wanted to get awa' early, but we wouldn't let him awa' till we got about square.'

'What about your big match for 400l. that was your first introduction to public life? Were you very nervous?'

'I canna say I was; Allan and I were about a dead match then. We got well beaten at St. Andrews and Musselburgh in holes but each match counted by itself, and after that it was altered from matches to holes. It was played at Musselburgh first, St. Andrews second, and North Berwick third, and at St. Andrews we won about the Corner of the Dyke. Willie and James Dunn were both very fine players, but Willie was the better of the two. I've told you about that pamphlet of Mr. Calvert of Montrose. It was a great farce. He sent it to Allan to see if it would please him, and he read it over to me; there were one or two things in it like "Tom made a beautiful shot, and Allan missed." Allan said, "Oh! that'll no dae at all, they'll think I missed the ba'." "Weel, I said, you can mak' it onything you like. We'll alter it. You made a beautiful shot, and I did not play so well as I ought to have done. I mind o't fine. The Dunns were four up and seven to play at North Berwick, the deciding green; their principal backer was Mr. Nixon, he lives at Westward Ho! now: he left us and did'nt go the last round, but went up the town, he was so sure he would win. When it was all over he met Mr. Peter of Leven, and said, "I suppose it's all over?" Mr. Peter said, "Yes, but I'm afraid it's the other way for you." Mr. Nixon's face did change! Mr. John Watt made a pile of money; he took all the odds he could get at 15 and 10 to 1. I heard 20 to 1 offered to the late Sir David Baird, but he refused; he thought no odds were good enough, but ye see facts are dingin' things! Mind ye, Allan the nicht before was quiet as pussie; he wouldna speak. At other times he was a great talker. When we'd won the match I said, "Why were you so quiet last night?" "I just thought if we lost the match you would get the blame of it." So I told him those who saw the match would have been able to put the blame on the right man.

'Sir David Baird was referee, and there was a tremendous crowd from Edinburgh, for the railway had just been opened; the crowd would not keep in bounds and Sir David said if they did not behave, he would order the players to lift their balls. Allan and I played quite steady, as well as we could play; and the Dunns just fell awa' and that turned the match. The stone in the road at the last hole did not make any difference, for we were dormy and would have won in any case.

'Looking back now, do you think you ought to have won that match?'

'Well, they looked the strongest, and were a more dashing lot; they had fine driving. Willie Dunn was a splendid driver. We would have played them again, but all the same I think they had the pull of us on the whole.'

'How do you think Willie Dunn would have compared with, say, your own son Tommy?'

'Tommy would have nailed him. He didn't vary, like a great many. Davie Strath could drive as far as Tommy, but Tommy won all his matches by his putting. I remember he once lost a match with Mr. Ree by missing a short put, and Mr. Gilbert Innes said, "Well, he misses fewer short ones than any golfer breathing." If he'd ever met Allan he'd have beaten him too. Major Bethune saw them both at their best, and he has little doubt about it either.'

'To put Tommy against the finest players of the present day?'

'It's no use.'

'Taylor and Rolland?—the latter is a tremendous driver.'

'Tommy would have held his own with any of them. He wasn't a short driver.'

'Short compared with the driving now, surely?'

'Rolland and Mr. Blackwell can't drive the holes in one. None of them could take a short off him in the driving, and at putting he'd have the advantage of the whole of them. He used to say off me, "My father would be a fine putter if the hole would come to him;" but I played well with him when we beat Ferguson and old Willie Park at North Berwick.'

'Do any other of your matches stand out in your recollection?'

'Yes, the foursome Colonel Fairlie made for me and Bob Anderson against Allan and Willie Dunn. I said to the Colonel, "You're putting the two worst against the two best," and I found out he was laying odds against us; but we won at the last hole. Six or eight years ago, at Montrose, Mr. Pitman said to me that Allan tried to throw away that match; but I told him it was nothing of the kind. Allan jerked all his iron shots, and at the last hole he was among sand blown up from the sea. It was softer than he thought, and he didn't knock the ball ten yards. Bob Anderson was an awful swiper, and could easily outdrive Allan. Another match I remember well was made by Mr. John Blackwood at North Berwick. He asked me if I would play with some other professional against Willie Dunn and Sir Robert Hay—Mr. Hay, as he was then. I said I would chance it with Allan. It was a thirty-six hole match at St. Andrews, and the first round they were 4 up and 5 to play; but when we came to that hole again we had won by 6 up and 5 to play. Willie Dunn broke down, but Sir Robert played well.

'What about the amateurs of to-day? Are they a third better than those of thirty or forty years ago?'

'A third! I may say no professional could give Captain Stewart a third. He was no sheepshank, and he could play all the game. You may be sure he learnt all his golf here. I played a great deal with him. He was just a boy, but he played fine. He went abroad afterwards. I mind we started at six the morning he went away, Allan and I against him. He beat us, and Allan said, "I'm glad of it; he'll go away well pleased." He had a nice, easy style, and just the same swing when I saw him at Oban about eight years ago. He beat Mr. Glennie, too, then; but Mr. Glennie's 88 was not a bad score in those days.'

'Would Captain Stewart have held his own with Mr. Ball or Mr. Tait?'

'I'm no very sure about Tait—he's a warmer. But I always had a very high opinion of Captain Stewart. He was as straight as an arrow, and never cared what sort of a ball he had.'

'Don't you think Mr. Tait will compare with any amateur or professional you've ever known?'

'Yes. You mind that time Ball won the championship? I was going down from Glasgow, when some of the reporters in the carriage asked, "Who is to win to-morrow?" I said I thought an amateur would take it. They wouldn't hear of it, but it was just as true as I said, and Mr. Ball did win. There's so little difference if a man has even a third or four strokes.'

'But the championship is a severer test?'

'Well, Mr. Fred, you'll see, won't be far off.'

'Which? Amateur or open?'

'Both; he's so very accurate, and I think he's good pluck, too. But there are so many so near; it just depends whose day it is.'

'What about the comparison of the green now and in old days?'

'No comparison. On that new green I went out with Andrew Kirkaldy, and playing to the second hole he drew his ball a little, and it went into the whins. He grumbled a bit. "If you had played on St. Andrews' old green," I said to him, "you'd have been in whins six feet high, and never have found your ball." Gowf wis gowf in thae days, and if a body didna' keep the line he wad ken aboot it. No that awful long since Hugh Kirkaldy and Sayers drove off the burn hole, and the one went over to the road, and the other over the Ladies' Links, a full shot's distance apart; and Rutherford said, "If they'd played those shots when I came here eighteen years ago, they'd never have found their balls." All that tells in a score. All that Mr. Glennie said when he was beaten was, "It took you a long time to do it."'

'What of your own play, Tom? You would give anybody fourteen years and a beating?'

'I think so. The first time I loss the belt the papers had it that I was in the sere and yellow leaf. That was forty years ago, and I won the belt four times after that.'

'I suppose the Rev. Mr. Campbell of Markinch would give you the most trouble now? You should put a challenge in the "Scotsman"! He won a competition at Elie against all the professionals.'

'Yes, twenty years ago, or thereabouts.'

'You two together would beat any two players over sixty; you won two professional competitions yourself after you were sixty.'

'Wemyss and Hoylake. I remember Willie Campbell being very angry when I held my putt. "Do you grudge me this?" I said. "It's no often I win now." "If it had been any other body I would have grudged them," he said.'

'What are the best rounds you've ever played here?'

'The best I mind richt aboot is seventy-nine; that was more than forty years ago, with Admiral Maitland Dougall. I've gone the nine holes out in thirty-five; I was thirty-five that day, but I could never come in. The Admiral was a good player. When I gave him four strokes he generally nailed me, but he never won a match even—he was not so good as those fellows now or anything like it, he'd a queer sort of uncouth style. But one medal day there was a tremendous storm, and a vessel came ashore in the bay; the Admiral went out in the lifeboat, and took the crew off, came in, went out and won the medal. Gourlay says to me, "You needna tell me the man has nae nerve." He'd got the credit of being shaky. On two occasions here gentlemen have won the medal whose handicap was a stroke a hole. Mr. James Lindsay and another—they were carried shoulder high from the first hole to the wee club—that was fifty years ago.'

'Don't you think that the improvement in clubs and balls is responsible for the better play of to-day, for I suppose you'll admit that generally speaking it is better, as is only natural when thousands play where one did before?'

'Speaking of driving, I have never seen anybody touch that drive at the Elysian Fields by Captain Pattullo or Mr. Graham. They carried the ball on the green from the whins, and it was a feather ball. I know that Graham was a tremendous long driver. He was the son of a draper here, and went out to India, and died there. I thought it was Captain Pattullo, but Mr. Mitchell spoke to me about it a year ago, and had read in a book that it was Graham. He was good, but not steady; but Captain Pattullo was a good player with a beautiful swing. He used to play a great deal with Mr. Oliphant's father. I'll tell you of another St. Andrews man, Mr. Stirling. Mr. Wood said he would travel the country with him and play all comers. He played many matches, and there was a good deal of money on them. They played Mr. Oliphant and Sir Hope Grant; they were done in those days, and played any two that came against them. I carried for Mr. Stirling, and he hardly ever struck a ball clean; always took the ground a little, but it carried tremendous. He was just a young lad, like one of the Blackwells when boys. Mr. Wood was old, but a fine player, and a fine putter.'

'Now about laying out greens, I suppose you must have laid out a hundred?'

'I think about that. The papers say I'm laying one out to-day at Kingussie.'

'Do you take all your clubs?'

'Yes, I generally play over the ground, or if I can get hold of a good driver I get him to drive and see where he goes. At Luffness Mr. Ross and I played over the ground and I arranged the holes, but Mr. Ross changed them: he said they're not too long for us, but the great majority of golfers can't play on a rough green. But the tees can all be put back when the green is smoother. When Mr. Ross explained I perfectly agreed with it.'

'Were the tees the same when Sayers did eighty-two and Mr. Tait seventy-six?'

'Yes.'

Speculations as to the comparative merits of past and present are interesting if inconclusive. There is probably little doubt that Tommy would have held a leading place at the present day, and mainly by reason of his putting, as his father says. Moreover, Tom is backed up in his opinion by an independent authority, equally well qualified to judge, David Anderson, 'The Daw,' whose evidence may stand well enough, subject perhaps to some slight discount on the *laudator temporis acti* account. But there is another view, which the present writer submits for what it is worth that Tommy was not so strong as the leading men of the present, who certainly would have outdriven him, but, had he lived, he would have risen on the flood, and become better than he ever had been before. It is easy to point to players, contemporary with him, who furnish most pertinent examples of such progress under the stimulus of the keenest competition. A note or two may be added as to some golfers mentioned by old Tom. Captain Pattullo won the Royal and Ancient medal twice, with scores of 104 and 105. Mr. Robert Lindsay won with 110 in 1846. Captain J. C. Stewart is admitted by all to have been a most brilliant player. In 1853 he made the grand score of 90, beating the previous best by no less than nine strokes. Between 1837 and that date a hundred had only twice been broken. He was in the 72nd Highlanders, and is still a member of the Royal and Ancient. Gourlay was the well-known professional at Musselburgh: a good player, but not quite among the first of his brethren of the club. He was a celebrated maker of feather balls, which fetched as much as five shillings apiece, so it is said. How twenty to one came to be offered to the referee in a big match the Nestor of golf fails to explain. Perhaps *autres temps autres mœurs.*

## THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Oct. 4.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr R C Campbell, B
Mr A B Steward, Bo C S
Major-Gen M H Nicolson, C B
Lt-Col S Smith
Capt H E M Mason
Capt D C F Macintyre
Capt W W V Pakenham
Lieut T J Bolland
Surg-Col H Cook

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J H Cumming, B C S, 3 mos
Mr C R Marriott, B C S, 10 days
Mr T W Rawlins, B C S, till April 14, 1896
Mr R N W Pritchard, B 6 mos
Mr D M Straight, B, 3 days
Mr F Meehan, B, 18 mos
Mr A R Knapp, M C S, 2 mos
Mr H T Ommaney, Bo C S, 6 mos
Mr S N Squire, Bo, till Feb 3, 1896
Mr A S Trevor, Bo, 2 mos
Col J C Sartorius, C B, 2 mos
Majr G N Williams, 2 mos
Lieut H K Harley, D S O, 7 days
Lieut F L Moore, 3 mos
Lieut W G Windham, 2mos
Hon Lieut W C Austin, 3 mos
Surg-Major A S Faulkner 2 mos
Surg-Capt J Penny, 6 day,

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr T Benson, B C S
Mr S H James, B C S
Mr P Gray, B C S
Sir J Lambert, K C I E
Mr W R Merk, C S I
Mr A S Thomson, B
Mr R L Ward, B
Mr J Lackerstein, B
Mr S P W V Luke, C S I, B
Mr C T Baxendale, B
Mr H W Foster, M C S
Mr H D Robinson, M
Mr H L Moss, M
Mr T S Hamilton, Bo C S
Mr W T Morison, Bo C S
Major-Gen H F Grant, C B
Major-Gen H C Lewes
Lt-Col W E Hilliard
Lt-Col H A Graves
Major G A Williams
Capt H Trevor
Capt W J H Stirling
Capt J Eardley Wilmot
Lieut O J Obbard
Lieut F G Beville
Lieut R J T Savi
Lieut A E McBarnet*
Lieut H K Harley, D S O
Lieut H G Carnegy
Sub-Lt Acheson-Gray
Surg-Lt Col O Baker
Surg-Capt C Mactaggart
Vety-Capt F J Short
Condr H Hawkins
Condr W Joyce
Sub-Condr J Garland

SKINNY MEN and Weak Women, a Ready Tonic for you is Peter's Brain Panacea, will protect you from an untimely grave, as it enlivens the spirits, invigorates brain power, strengthens physical tissue, and renovates and rebuilds the shattered constitution without regard to age or sex. Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 5-4. MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN'S statue in Rangoon, the gift of Sir Richard Temple, has been completed by the eminent sculptor, Mr. Williams. Preparations for its erection in Fytche square are well in hand. The statue will be erected opposite the Municipal Office as a tribute of respect to its late President, Major Temple, through whose efforts the statue was obtained.

A RAID was made recently by the villagers of Bor Swat, on the cattle of the Thana folk, and much property was destroyed before the raiders could be driven off. It is asserted that the Swat people generally are jealous of the village of Thana, because the latter are in receipt of a subsidy from the British Government for keeping the road to Chitral clear

PRIOR to the Laccadive Islands being made over to the Ali Rajah of Cannanore, Mr. Hewetson, the Collector of Malabar, will visit them, calling at each island of that portion of the group under the jurisdiction of his collectorate. The visit will take place about the end of November. The Rajah's Minister and a retinue of ten persons will accompany the Collector's party as representatives of the Rajah.

The annual seige operations at Pur commence this season on the 12th February and last till the 5th March. Four garrison batteries from Rurki will comprise the artillery. The 1st Royal West Kent Regiment and the 1st battalion 2nd Gurkhas will furnish the infantry.

A RANGOON divine, says the *Rangoon Times*, has been asked whether the following marriages can be legally solemnised, notwithstanding there is no blood relation between the parties: a gentleman with three grown up sons, and a lady with three marriageable daughters. The old gentleman wants to marry the youngest daughter: the youngest son desires to mary the old lady: the next youngest son unite with the next oldest daughter, and the third son marry the other daughter. Surely there can be no objection to such a happy state of affairs being consummated, but the conundrum is what relation would they be to each other?

THE small punitive expedition against the Sana Kachins, which has just been sanctioned, should be an interesting one apart from military considerations, as new country in the Upper Irrawaddy Valley will be entered. Our more advanced post in that direction is Myitkhina, which is about 25 miles south of the "confluence," that is the point where the Nmai Kha and Mali Kha unite to form the great river of Burma. Exploring parties have not hitherto penetrated much beyond 50 miles north of Myitkhina, though the temptation to solve the problem of the Irrawaddy sources has been very great. But the local Kachin tribes have shown themselves so hostile that it would have been hazardous to have pushed northward with small bodies of men, particularly as supplies were difficult to obtain. The Sana tribe, who live between the Mali Kha and the hills bounding the Hukong Valley on its eastern side, are savages of a debased type, and their raid on Myitkhina two years ago showed that they resent any intrusion into their hills. Between the Mail Kha the Nmai Kha lie another clan, equally savage, while to the further north are the Kakus, about whom very little is known, and the Khamtis on the extreme north-eastern frontier of Assam. These Kachins might have been left to themselves for years had they not shown a disposition to give trouble, but it is now necessary to open out the southern part, at least of their country. The Sana people are to be first dealt with, and 450 military police with two mountain guns should be sufficient to overawe them. The Kachins to the east of the Mali Kha may make common cause with them, in which case the column may visit their villages also. The railway is to be extended from Mogaung to Myitkhina, and the latter post will in time become of considerable importance, more especially as one of the trade routes from Yunan passes through it. Gradually British influence will be extended up the unexplored Irrawaddy Valley until the confines of Tibet are reached, and the mystery of the Irrawaddy sources will be set at rest. The first step towards this is the pending expedition against the Sana Kachins, and hence the interest which attaches to the movement of the column which will start from Myitkhina.

IT has been decided that the Council of the United Service Institution of India shall consist of 41 members, who are to be elected by voting. The composition will be 15 at Simla, 5 in each of the four military commands, 2 Royal Indian Marine officers, and 4 Volunteer officers. The *Journal* of the Institution will be published from time to time, as matter is available. It will probably become a quarterly. It is hoped that an officer may be found willing to take leave during the summer, and in return for an honorarium of Rs. 100 monthly devote his whole time to the duties of Secretary.

WITH regard to the provision of barracks and other buildings in the Tochi Valley it is understood that their cost will be covered, by the grant originally made for Wano. The latter will be a comparatively small outpost as compared with the cantonment which was planned at first, as the occupation of the Tochi Valley has made Wano almost superflous except as a post of observation for the Mahsud country. It will be held for the present by one regiment of native infantry, a squadron of cavalry and four guns of a mountain battery; but it may be possible to rduce this garrion next summer if the Waziris remain quiet. It should in time become a mere levy post.

THE latest news from the Persian Gulf shows that everything remains perfectly quiet at Bahrein; the action of Commander Pelly having made the Sheikh perfectly secure on the island.

THE post of Colonel on the Staff at Bhamo is to be abolished. The similar appointment in the Chin Hills will be retained for the present, as one or two small columns have to be sent out this cold weather, and the district will not yet be made over to the military police.

THE Public Works Department have not finally on the report of the Lyall Committee, and it has now been returned to the Military Department for such further action as may be required. The question of the employment of Royal and Civil Engineers will take some mon ths to thrash out, and the home authorities will have a last word on the subject.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. G. Barrow, commanding the Hongkong Regiment, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant at Rawalpindi in succession to Colonel Shakespear, whose term of office expires on the 25th instant. Major H. T. Faithful succeeds Colonel Barrow, but will only retain the command for a year, as he will then return to India to command a Punjab infantry regiment.

THE tour of Colonel Deane, Director of the Army Remount Department, is as follows: Saharanpur, November 5th; Ahmednagar, 11th; Bangalore 19th; Hasur Depot, 21st; Bombay, 28th; Nagar, December 4th, Saharanpur 7th; Calcutta, 16th; Saharanpur, 26th; Hapur, January 2nd; Karnal, 10th; Jellalabad, 20th; Sibi, February 10th; Bulandshahr, 18th, Bannu, 24th; Dera Ismail Khan, 27th; Mozafarnagar, March 1st; Gujerat, 16th; Shahpur, 19th; Lahore, 27th.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Morning Post* writing on the Afghan Army and the Defence of India, says the most important aspect of the Indo-Afghan Alliance continues to be its military character. "The weak point in the arrangement," he says, "is the absence of any obligation on the Ameer to participate in our scheme of defence for Afghanistan. The inability of the Afghan army to prevent Russia from seizing Herat by a *coup de main* invalidates our whole position, yet this inability could be entirely removed if the Ameer would accept British advice and assistance in military affairs." The *Morning Post* writer urges the Shahzada to bring to the knowledge of the Ameer the necessity of strengthening the defences of Afghanistan, in the hope that the Afghan army mibht be brought to a higher point of efficiency and be ready at the outbreak of war to take its place as an integral part of the first line of defence. This end can, obviously, only be accomplished by the Ameer's agreeing to the employment of British and native Indian officers for the purpose of training Afghan troops.

EX-CAPTAIN DREYFUS is not allowed to become quite a dead letter, From time to time we get some news of him, true or false. The latest bit of information respecting the "traitor" upon his rock relates to his *cuisine*. According to the rules he has to do his own cooking, but he thinks other occupations more amusing. At his request leave was granted him to have tinned and potted food sent to him from Paris. Thus he is able to console himself now with truffled turkey, *pates de foie gras*, and other savoury things with which the vulgar crowd are never on very fa miliar terms. It is also reported concerning Dreyfus, that he lately obtained permission for some clothes to be sent out to him. Sewn up in the lining of a coat were found some important papers which were immediately sent to the Minister of War.

IT is now likely that three Bombay regiments of native infantry instead of Madras battalions will be moved into the Bengal Command to fill the vacancies caused indirectly by the retention of a brigade on the Malakand. They will be posted to Barrackpore, Jubbulpore and Saugor. The Madras troops will be moved into the Bombay Command, two battalions probably going to Kamptee and Raipur. This change of plan has been found to be expedient, as the Madras regiments, it seems, have large family establishments, accommodation for which could not be found in the Bengal cantonments. Southern sepoys have encumbrances in their lines which the fighting races of Upper India leave in their villages.

COLONEL C. E. STEWART, H.B.M., Consul-General in Odessa, has informed the *Daily News'* correspondent that the recent expulsion of two British officers, one of whom was General Kent, from Sebastopol, was due to the fact that they used a photographic camera on the ramparts of the fortress. In the subsequent case of Lord Sheffield it appears that a lady belonging to his party also took a number of photographs. Colonel Stewart says the lady's photographs were taken from her, but neither she nor any of Lord Sheffield's party were expelled. They left of their own accord sooner than they had intended. The further statement that there exists a strong anti-English feeling at Sebastopol is absurd.

J. T. HEARNE, the well-known Middlesex fast bowler, leaves England for India at the end of the present week to fulfil his engagement for the coming winter to coach the sons of the Maharajah of Patiala.

WITH reference to the list of successful candidates for the Indian Civil Service, which appeared in the Home News of 27th ult., we learn that Mr. M. C. C. Seton, Mr. W. J. Keith, and Mr. M. S. D. Butler, who had qualified for both the Home and the Indian Civil Service, have elected to enter the latter.

LI HUNG CHANG has gone to Pekin at the special request of the Dowager Empress, with whom he has always had the most cordial relations. A grand scheme of administrative reorganisation has (the Shanghai correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs) been prepared between them, and prominent among its provisions is the removal of the capital from Pekin to a more secure place in Central China.

REUTER'S Rome correspondent telegraphed on Friday (Sept. 27):—It was only when the Olive was on the point of sailing from Marseilles that orders were given for her to proceed to Naples. On landing there at noon on Saturday last the Shahzada, accompanied by Sir Acquin Martin and attended by an escort of twenty Afghans, drove to the palace and other places of interest. On the following day Pompeii and Herculaneum were visited, and a return was made to the ship at 4 p.m. Two hours later his Highness left by special train for Rome, arriving at 10-15 p.m. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, Nasrullah Khan drove through the city to witness the illuminations on the occasion of the National fetes, returning to his hotel at 1 a.m. On Tuesday the principal objects of interest were visited, and in the evening the Shahzada witnessed the firework display. The King and Queen were present, and the Shahzada who occupied a private box on the grand stand, was filled with wonderment at the huge crowd. Yesterday morning was spent at St. Peter's. The Shahzada is deeply impressed with the antiquity of the Eternal City.

JUDGING from reports which have been received from various centres of the cotton industry in Lancashire, Oldham is not the only distsict which is suffering from depression. In Rochdale, where (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) millowners manage to keep on the right adie as a rule by sticking to the manufacture of good yarn, and leaving speculations in "futures" severely alone, as many as four mills are closed entirely, and a number of others are working short time. In Bolton, Wigan, Darwen, Farnworth, Stockport, and Leigh it has been found necessary to stop machinery, and, to make matters worse, there are rumours of labour troubles. Masters have not so far asked for a reduction of wages. The Indian import duties appear to be receiving less attention than Continental competition in current conjectures as to the causes of the bad state of trade.

THE firm of William Eccles and Son have decided to close their mill at School-lane, near Preston, where a large nu mber of hands are employed, as soon as their raw cotton is exhausted. The reason for this step is the difficulty in meeting the trade, in consequence of the Indian import duties. Other mills in the district intend following the same course shortly.

AN interesting experiment of installing a telephone by trotting cavalry was recently successfully undertaken by some Prussian Uhlahns between Berlin and Potsdam. Two sets of officers proceeded from Berlin to Potsdam. Each set was equipped with a complete telephone apparatus which together with the requisite quantity of thin wire, was carried by one of the men in a leather case on his chest. The end of the wire was, by means of a fork, fixed at the end of a lance, thrown over the tops of the trees along the road. As each kilometre of wire was thus suspended a halt was made to ascertain whether there was connection with the station. A new kilometre of wire was then connected with the former, and the march resumed. The two sets met at Teltow where the wires, having been tested were connected, and telephonic connection between Berlin and Potsdam was established. The distance is about twenty miles, and the whole task was completed in about four hours.

A DESPATCH from St. Petersburg via Vienna states that owing to the lack of energy on the part of the police and other officers charged with the safeguarding of the Czar, the church at Paterhof Palace was recently broken into during the night and robbed. The church is merely an annexe of the Czar's personal apartments, in which he was sleeping at the time, so that gross negligence must have been displayed by the Palace authorities in the precautions taken for his Majesty's safety. Similar carelessness (it is added) resulted the other day in an outbreak of fire in the apartment known as the Silver Saloon at the Imperial Palace at Tsarskoje-Selo, the Czar's winter palace, whither his Majesty was about to proceed. It is reported that the magnificent apartment was entirely destroyed.

Two Imperial decrees were published in St. Petersburg, on October 3, concerning the protection of Russia's frontiers in Central Asia, including the newly-settled one in the Pamirs:—Four superior officers are added to the existing staff of frontier guards for observation on the boundary of the Transcaspian district and along the right bank of the Amu Daria and the Panja which skirts the Pamirs. By the second decree (says a *Times'* telegram) the men of the corps of frontier guards, who, it will be remembered, are now organised and commanded entirely on a military footing like the rest of the army, are authorised and directed to use their arms against smugglers and persons violating the frontiers in Central Asia above referred to. The frontier guards are given also the right of crossing the frontier and firing upon fugitives in accordance with a series of temporary instructions in this respect already in force on the boundary line of the Trans-caucasus.

THE Pope is about to nominate a Commission for the examination of the documents relating to the arbitration case of the Republics of Hayti and San Domingo. Cardinal Rampolla will preside over this Commission, the members of which will probably be Cardinals Vannutelli, Seclochowski, and Galimberti.

## PIRACY IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

### KARACHI VESSEL BOARDED AND LOOTED.

A DINGY named the Towkully (Tindal Esmail) owned by one Yusuff Khamissa, of Karachi, left Karachi for Katiff on the 17th of August last with a cargo of charcoal, kerosine oil and rice. The crew consisted of ten hands, including the Tindal. After being at sea for 22 days, the vessel reached Linga, where the Tindal purchased some provisions and was joined by another vessel from Karachi named Futtelkhare, (Tindal Jooma), she also being bound for the same port. The two vessels left together the following day, and after one days sailing they called at a place named Gase Junjira for water and left the same night. On the sixth night after leaving the last mentioned place, they found they were nearing shore, and not knowing their whereabouts, cast anchor for the night and started again the following morning at 5 o'clock. After four hour' sailing, two Bujharas (Arab craft) were seen advancing towards them. There was a light breeze at the time, and one of them put well out to sea, while the other made straight for the dingy Towkully, which kept but a little ahead of the dingy Futtelkhare. As soon as the Arab craft, which afterwards proved to contain pirates, got within 90 yards of the Towkully, they opened fire on her. There were about 15 men in the pirate boat, all of them being well armed. The bullets flew in all directions and whizzed pass several of the crew of the Towkully, striking different parts of the vessel, but fortunately did no injury to any one, although all of the crew of the Towkully were for the time exposed to the fire, as they never suspected any harm from the Arab boat. As a matter of fact the privateer was taken to be an ordinary fishing smack, and it was the intention of the Tindal of the Towkully to enquire his position and how far off he was from Bahrein. But with the reception he received the crew of the Towkully immediately placed themselves out of harm's way by concealing themselves, and steering the vessel from inside the cabin. The pirate boat, after passing close by the Towkully, turned round just when she got in a line astern of the vessel, and made forther, all this time keeping up a fusilade. The pirates were armed with both breach and muzzle loading guns, daggers, swords and spears. Immediately they got alongside, they threw down their guns, and with their daggers, swords and spears, rushed like fiends on to the unfortunate Towkully. Up to that time although a great number of shots had been fired, no harm had been done. On boarding the Towkully they enquired for the Tindal, but the Serang, a relation of the Tindal, came forward and said that the Tindal, was not on board, whereupon they laid hold of him and demanded all the money that was in the vessel. In reply they were told that there was none. A Kallasi of the Towkully, who could talk a little of their language and who was desirous of assisting the pirates, probably from fear and also with the object of escaping from any injuries they might inflict on him, informed them that the Serang had the keys of all the boxes which had money in them. On hearing this they attacked the Serang in a savage manner and dragged him to the cabin where the boxes were kept. On getting him there two of them stabbed him with a dagger in the neck and back. He pleaded for mercy, and then made over all the money he had in his box, viz Rs. 52, but not satisfied that the Serang was telling the truth, he was stabbed again by three others between the back and neck, and was told to look sharp and produce more money as well as to open all the boxes in the cabin. By this time the unfortunate man was covered from head to foot with blood which oozed from the wounds he received. The boxes were at once broken open and while the pirates were helping themselves to the contents the Serang quietly crept forward and laid there weltering in blood. Three of the crew jumped overboard immediately the pirates boarded the vessel and held on to a rope hanging over the side. The Kallasi mentioned above then told the pirates that one of the men in the water (a Beloochi belonging to Guadur) was the Malom or Pilot. He was then ordered to come on board at the peril of being shot if he refused to do so. The man obeyed and as soon, as he came aboard the demand for money was repeated and on his telling them that he had none, one of the pirates made a cut at him with a sword wounding him severely in the neck, and he was also struck with a dagger on the shoulder and back, and was left on deck almost dead. Another of the three men in the water, the cook, was next hauled up and money was demanded from him also. The poor man told them he had none, when he was slashed with a sword and stabbed with a dagger above the region of the heart, from the effects of which he died on the spot. The Kallasi was then asked to point out the Tindal, which he did, pointing to one Esmail, an old man over 50 years of age, who was sick at the time. Esmail was also asked to produce any money he had in his possession, but replying in the negative he was seized by the leg and flung off the poop to the deck. The shock was so great that the old man's ears started bleeding. He pleaded for mercy in consideration of his old age, but in return received a dagger thrust in his chest, from which he bled profusely and was left for dead. The pirates finding that they had exhausted all means of extorting more money from the crew of the Towkully set to and stripped the vessel of her sails and other gear, and took possession of the cooking utensils, clothing and other sundries. They also removed a number of cases of kerosine oil and helped themselves to a large quantity of rice, filling their little craft, which was of about 20 tons burthen, with as much goods as they could stow away with safety. All that transpired occupied 4 hours, and only 4 of the crew out of the ten were uninjured and these men did their best to get up to the Futtelkare, the sail of which could just be seen in the distance, and eventually succeeded in coming up to her. The occurrence was related to those on board the Futtelkare, from whom they obtained some fresh water, a few cooking utensils, etc., to last them till they reached Linga. The pirates had evidently run short of water, as the tanks of the Towkully were emptied by them, and before leaving the pirates carried away the Kallasi who gave them all the information when they boarded the vessel. The Kallasi it appears was a huge stalwart man, and the pirates it is presumed will either sell him or keep him as a slave. Tindal Jooma of the Futtelkare had heard before leaving Karachi that there was some disturbance at Bahrein, and fearing that what occurred to the Towkully was the outcome of the disturbance and that he too might probably be attacked, decided upon returning to Karachi. On their way back these vessels called at Linga and Guadur, at the former place to purchase supplies, etc., and at the latter to land the wounded men belonging to that place. The vessels arrived at Karachi on the 9th instant, and it need hardly be said when the news of their arrival reached the ears of their relatives and friends a large number turned out to meet them and to offer them their congratulations on their safe return. The Tindal of the Towkully is still suffering from the effects of the rough usage he received at the hands of the pirates.

A rumour has it that a vessel from Cutch on her way to Bussora for a cargo of dates was also attacked by Badouins, who killed four of the crew and ransacked the vessel of everything she had on board.

## SPORT IN ENGLAND.

### THE MIDDLE PARK PLATE.

THE middle park plate of 500 sovs., added to a sweepstakes of 30 sovs. each, 20ft., for two-year-olds; colts 8st. 10lbs., fillies and geldings 8st. 7lbs.; winners of a race value 1,000 sovs. to carry 7lbs, of one value 500 sovs. 4lbs. extra; the second to receive 200 sovs. and the third 100 sovs. out of the Stakes; entrance 5 sovs.; the surplus entrance money to be divided between the second and third. Bretby Stakes Course. 104 sovs. Closed October 30th, 1894.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Leopold de Rothschild's colt St Frusquin Pratt | 1 |
| The Duke of Westminster's mare Omladina Cannon | 2 |
| H H the Prince of Wales's Persimmon, Watts | 3 |
| Mr H E Beddington's Earwig | 0 |
| Mr C J Blake's Claros | 0 |
| Mr L Brassey's c bay Ronald | 0 |
| The Duke of Devonshire's c Balsamo | 0 |
| The Duke of Devonshire's c Mimio | 0 |
| The Duke of Portland's c Eisteddfod | 0 |
| Mr Theobald's c Bucephalus | 0 |
| Sir S Kelk's c Father Thames | 0 |

Won by half a length; Omladina four lengths in front of Persimmon. The betting at the start was 4 to 1 against St. Frusquin, 5 to 2 Omladina and 2 to 1 the Prince's horse.

Besides the above we have the words "Knights" and "Thistle" in the telegram, but no such names are to be found amongst the entries. They are probably recently named colts or fillies.

WITH the assistance of both public and private funds, a Danish scientific expedition will start in January, 1896, for Central Asia, in order to examine the passes of the Pamirs and the Hindukush, and to try to penetrate Kafiristan from the north. The expedition, which will receive assistance from the Russian Government and the Governor-General of Turkestan, will (says the *Times'* Copenhagen correspondent) be commanded by a Danish lieutenant named Olufsen, and will consist of three Danes and a number of natives. Lieutenant Olufsen intends to start from Samarkand on horseback along the river Zarafshan, the way of Penjakent and Sebak, through the pass of Pakshif into the Pamir district, hence the way of Ishkashm through the chain of the Hindukush into Kafiristan. The journey is expected to occupy eighteen months. The expedition will make charts of some unknown districts, and will take altitudes and climatologic, meteorologic, ethnographic, botanic, and zoological observations.

THE Prince of Wales, as Grand Master of English Freemasons, has granted a warrant for the establishment of a new Lodge in connection with the Empire of India Exhibition. It is to be called the Empress Lodge, and is numbered 2,581 on the roll of Grand Lodge of England.

## GOVERNMENT TOWN SITES.

### ALIENATION AND ASSESSMENT.

THE Government of India has lately had under consideration the principles which should be followed in the alienation and assessment of town-sites which are the property of Government, and with a view to ascertain existing practice enquiry was made from the several Provinces regarding the terms on which such land is usually leased or sold. The replies show that the present practice varies considerably from province to province, and is not always in accord with the principles which the Government of India desire should be followed.

Where Government property in any town or station consists merely of isolated plots, the areas of which are inconsiderable, effective control by Government is difficult, and the income derived is seldom commensurate with the trouble of management. In such cases the Government of India desires no change in the existing practice, and leave the treatment of these plots to the discretion of Local Governments who may decide what shall be the maximum area of plots that may continue to be dealt with under existing rules for the management of *nazul* and similar lands included in towns and stations. Where, however, under the practice of the province, town lands are assessed to land-revenue, these lands should ordinarily form no exception to this rule, even though sold outright by Government.

But where Government is the owner of the land upon which a town or station stands, save in so far as it has been already alienated, or where there are plots of land belonging to Government of larger area than is contemplated in the preceding paragraph, the interests of the State are of importance, and it is desirable that the main principles upon which they are dealt with should be uniform. The objects which these principles should secure are three-fold: first that the grantee should in all cases acquire such security of tenure as to afford a sufficient inducement for the expenditure of capital in building and improvement, secondly, that the source of revenue should in no case be permanently alienated, but that a rent should in all cases be fixed, subject to periodical revision; and thirdly, that the amount of rent to be taken at each revision should be subject to such limitations as may be necessary to secure the grantee in his property.

The Government of India leaves it to local Governments and Administrations to decide whether sites should be sold, or leased, or granted on a permanent occupancy right. But if they are leased, the lease should not ordinarily be for a shorter period than thirty years, and should in all cases provide for renewals up to a minimum period of ninety years, if not in perpetuity.

Ground rent should in all cases be fixed. It should not ordinarily exceed 33 per cent. of the letting value of the site, or be less than the highest rate at which land revenue is assessed on lands in the neighbourhood. It should be subject to revision not less frequently than at each renewal, or, if the grant is in perpetuity, at intervals not longer than thirty years, and at each revision the above limitations should apply.

The Government of India desires that the above principles may be followed in future, and applied not only to all new grants, but also to all new renewals of existing grants or leases which may fall in in future, so far as they are not inconsistent with their terms.

## RECENTLY PROVED WILLS.

THE will of Madame Alboni, bears date April 28, 1890, of Miria Anna Marzia Alboni Zieger, of 22a Cours la Reine, Paris, who died at Villa Cenerentola, Ville d'Avray, Canton de Sevres, on June 23, 1894, aged seventy years, the wife of Charles Denis Zieger. A pupil of Rossini, Mme. Alboni made her debut at the age of fifteen. She retired in 1863. After providing for legacies and annuities to relatives and servants the will continues:—I desire a funeral of the second class and to be accompanied to my last resting-place by fifty male orphans and fifty female orphans; to each 20f., by way of gratuity, shall be given. I bequeath to the town of Lugo, Italy, the portrait in oils of Rossini in order to carry out a wish expressed in past times by the great master. I established myself in France, at Paris, in 1847, and in all circumstances I have found in that adorable country the most sympathetic reception and the most perfect courtesy; in one word, as a woman and as an artist, the French have always treated me with the greatest consideration. I wish, therefore, to show them my gratitude for the same. For this purpose I bequeath to the city of Paris 10,000f, of Three per Cent. Rente in the French State, which will go to form forty savings-bank books of 250f. each. These books shall be inscribed and distributed annually by way of encouragement to work to the pupils of both sexes having attained the age of thirteen years (without distinction of nationality or religion), who attend the classes of the public and gratuitous schools, maintained by the city of Paris, at the rate of two books for each district, one for the boys and one for the girls. I desire that that encouragement to work shall always be given in my name. I bequeath to the communes of Ville d'Avray and Marnes la Coquette a yearly sum of 200f. to form four savings-bank books of 50f. each. I bequeath to the charity department of the city of Paris the sum of 100,000f., in order to found and maintain in perpetuity in my name, Alboni in one of the hospitals of the city of Paris two beds (or more if that sum should so permit), which shall be set apart exclusively for persons of Italian nationality without distinction of occupation or religion. I bequeath, after the death of my husband, my portrait in oils by Perignon, to the Carnavalet Museum. I bequeath to the city of Paris 36,000f., of which my husband, Charles Denis Zieger, shall have the usufruct. Other similar bequests are made. The will of Colonel the Right Hon. Edward Joseph, second Baron Bellew, of Barmeath, Co. Louth, and 4, Park-lane, who died at Bad Manheim on July 28 last, aged sixty-five years, begins:—"I give my body after my death to Annie Graham Smith, of The Fishery Maidenhead, and 87, Cadogan-place, for the purpose of interment or cremation in her absolute and uncontrolled discretion," and the testator devised and bequeathed all his estate and effects whatsoever, real and personal, to Mrs. Graham Smith, whom he appointed sole executrix of his will. The gross value of the late Lord Bellew's personal estate had been entered for probate at £23,635 11s. 7d. The other wills proved are Mr. George Burleigh, £27,959; Charles Frederick, first Baron Donington, £33,471; Major-Gen. James Keith Fraser, C.M.G., £9578; Lieut.-Col. Frederick John Harden, £24,000; John Arthur Dakeyne Heaten, LL.D., of Rangoon, £17,925; Mrs. Charlotte Louisa Horsman, £48,735; Mr. Mark William King, £25,130; Mr. Hay Richards Morant, £36,248; Mr. John Begg Robertson, M. B., £5389; Mr. Samuel John Southey £46,606; Mr. Henry Swinglehurst, £87,220; Mr. George Wilkin, £55,838.

## ZENANA WORK IN INDIA.

A LARGE meeting assembled at St. Martin's Town Hall in (Oct. 3) to bid farewell to nineteen ladies who are going out to India as missionaries in connection with the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission. Lord Kinnaird presided. The general object of the mission, which has been in existence since the year 1852, is well explained in its alternative title of "The Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society":—

In carrying on its work it acts in co-operation with the C.M.S. and other missionary bodies professing the Protestant faith, and it seeks to attain its ends through the agency of English lady Zenana missionaries, native Christian assistants, Bible-women, day-school for girls, training Schools, village missions, and hospitals and dispensaries presided over by fully-qualified English lady doctors. The Society's stations number thirty-three, it employs 116 European missionaries and assistants, and 256 native teachers, Bible-women, and nurses, it has seventy schools containing 2,896 pupils, and 101 students in training for mission work, and its missionaries have access to 2,225 Zenanas and private houses. The record of work performed in Lucknow, Benares, and Patna by the lady doctors and their assistants in 1894 shows that they had 751 in-patients, and in addition to receiving 52,008 visits from 17,961 out-patients, atttended upon 440 women at their own homes. Of the ladies on whose account the meeting was convened, ten are going out to India for the first time, and they will take up various forms of work in Lucknow, Patna, Lahore, Benares, Allahabad, the North-West Provinces, Bombay, Fyzabad, Sultanpur, and Ratnagiri. Miss Edge, a graduate of Cambridge, goes to the Bombay High School for Girls. Another lady Miss Fergusson, leaves England a fully-qualified doctor to assist at the Patna Hospital. Miss Haskew, M.D., who has had charge of the Medical Mission at Lucknow and the out-station opened two years ago at Ajodhya, and who will be returning to India shortly, spoke of the need for further help, and in particular, urged young women to qualify themselves for hospital work.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers. Delicately perfumed. - Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

## THE RACE PROBLEM IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE Negro Question has assumed a new phase in South Carolina, within the borders of which State there are at present qualified to the vote under the Constitution 102,567 whites and 132,949 negroes. It is notorious, nevertheless, that the whites, in spite of being in a minority, rule the State. Since 1886 the blacks have been practically disfranchised. In other words, they are prevented by force or by fear from going to the poll. The whites now propose to legalise their action by adopting the Missisipi law. The Constitution of the United States expressly forbids any State to make any law which shall abridge the privileges and immunities of any citizens, and declares that the right to vote shall not be denied or abridged by any State on account of race, colour, or previous condition of servitude. The Mississipi law is an ivasion of these provisions. As proposed to the Constitutional Convention of South Carolina, it denies the right of registration or of voting to persons who cannot read or write—certain property-holders excepted—or who cannot "understand and explain any clause of the State Constitution when read to them by the registration officers." That plainly leaves it in the power of the registration officer to decide what illiterates may vote. It is he who is to judge whether their understanding and explanation are satisfactory. There are about 60,000 illiterate blacks in South Carolina and about 13,000 illiterate whites. The proposed clause (says the "Times'" New York correspondent) is so drawn that whites may be registered and blacks excluded.

Granted that under the new law the registration officers refuse the vote of all black illiterates, and accept the ballot of every "mean white" in the State, this only reduces the black vote to 72,949 against the white 102,567, and the negroes are multiplying ever so much faster than the whites.

Mr. Herbert Sturmer writes to the "Times" (Oct. 3) from the Primrose Club:—"Sir,—I have studied the negro in the West Indies, and I have the honour to be connected by family ties with South Carolina. Allow me respectfully to entreat your readers to believe that whatever steps that State feels compelled to take in regard to the negro question it will take in order to preserve 'the civilisation of the Cavalier and of the Huguenot' from the moral and social evils with which a negro majority at the polls threatens it, and not from any wish to keep back the negro from education such as he can assimilate with moral and social gain to himself and the community. The Southern whites have made enormous sacrifices since the war with the object of educating the blacks up to a standard of morality and industry sufficient for responsible citizenship, and if they have failed and must try another course English sympathy in a terrible time of trial should be theirs."

SHOULD THE AMERICAN NEGROES GO TO AFRICA

Since the founding of Liberia, seventy-four years ago, nearly twenty thousand American negroes have gone to that colony, Liberia is to-day in treaty relations with all the great Powers and is performing, politically and industrially, the functions of a national organization. But would it be wise for all American blacks to go to Liberia or to Africa generally? Dr. E. W. Blyden, Liberian Minister to England, in an instructive article on the subject in the "North American Review" (September), does not advocate an immediate exodus of negroes from the United States, but he believes that West Africa will eventually become the home of all civilised blacks. Europe has done much for Africa (Dr. Blyden says) but America can and will do infinitely more. "Both development and progress in Africa will linger until the United States, both Government and people, black and white, take a wider and deeper practical interest in the affairs of that continent."

## SPAIN AND CUBA.

### A BRITISH STEAMER FIRED UPON.

DESPATCHES received from Havana in Madrid report several successes gained by the Government troops over the rebels.

News comes from Havana of the wreck of the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon off the Cuban coast. Various accounts are given, but as nearly as can be gathered it appears that the vessel encountered severe weather off Cape Antonia, and was driven on to Colorado Reef in a dangerous position. All attempts to save her had to be given up, and she was finally abandoned, the captain and crew reaching the shore in the ship's boats. The insurgents claim that the wreck was due to torpedoes they had placed there.

The captain of the British steamer Alene, of the Atlas Line, on arrival at Jamaica from New York reported that he was fired upon by a Spanish gunboat, on Sept. 26, off Cape Maysi. Three shots were fired The Alene then hoisted her colours and altered her course, whereupon the gunboat steamed away.

The Spanish Government denies that there is truth in the rumour that the United States Government has threatened intervention in Cuba after a limit of time. A violation of American territory by Spain is reported in the landing of a detachment of marines from a Spanish cruiser on Florida Keys in search of fili-busters.

A great mass meeting was held at Chicago, on Sept. 30, in favour of the recognition by the United States of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents. Mr. Swift, the Mayor, took the chair at the principal meeting, and an overflow meeting was also held by the vice-presidents, many leading citizens being present:—

Telegrams of sympathy (says Reuter) were read from Mr. Altgeld (Governor of Illinois)- Senator Call (Florida), Senator Cullom (Illinois), and several members of the House of representatives. Numerous addresses were read, including one by Senor Gonzales Guesada, secretary of the Cuban revolutionary party in the United States, who was given a most enthusiastic reception. Resolutions were unanimously adopted expressing symyathy with the Cuban struggle for independence, liberty, and self-Government, and denouncing Spanish tyranny. One of the resolutions ran as follows:—"We express indignation at the spectacle of ship loads of soldiers being sent across the ocean to shoot down courageous people who simply desire to govern themselves. We disavow bitterness towards the people of Spain, but we believe it to be our duty and privilege as citizens of a free Republic to express sympathy with our Cuban neighbours." The people of the United States are urged to assemble and join in the expression of sympathy, and the resolution demands that an appeal should be made to all the American Republics to do likewise. A parallel was drawn in conclusion from the declaration of American Independence, and the United States Government is besought to recognise the Cubans as belligerents.

## THE KAISER AND HIS CRITICS.

### AN INSIDE VIEW OF THE SITUATION IN GREMANY.

THE Rome correspondent of the "Daily News" gives currency to the views of an "important diplomatic personage" about the situation in Germany:—

The fetes for the commemoration of Sedan in Berlin, he began, were nothing but official ones, the people participating in them only from curiosity. In the country it was quite the contrary, where all classes heartily took part in them. In diplomatic circles the fetes were considered as a cold douche for France, but with regard to the Emperor they did not increase his popularity, the German people trusting him less day by day, and fearing that in case of war he intends to follow his own designs without advice or control. However, this fear makes Germany averse to war, and they do all in their power to avoid it. General Waldersee at Altona and General Haeseler at Strasburg are the only military leaders in whom both people and army have complete confidence, while the impetuosity of the Kaiser is mistrusted. "Not only German but even foreign deplomatists accredited to Berlin complain that the Emperor is always surrounded by courtiers and mystics, led by Count Philipp von Eulenburg, Ambassador to Vienna and his four brothers, who flatter him into thinking himself omnipotent. Col. Diedrich von Hulsen, A.D.C. of William II., who was the only one who ventured and was allowed to speak the truth, was sent as military attache to Vienna—i. e., disgraced. There is, moreover, now no doubt that Prince Henry has been granted his extended leave on account of a difference of opinion with the Emperor about the organisation of the navy."

## THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND THE CZAR.

ACCORDING to an official statement from St. Petersburg Count von Moltke, the aide-de-camp of the Emperor William, was received, on October 1, by the Czar, and handed to him an autograph letter from the German Emperor. This mission of Count von Moltke's seems to be a sequel of the negotiations opened by Prince Hohenlohe during his recent visit. It has come as a complete surprise to every body, and even the boldest do not dare pretend to guess what the contents of the Emperor's letter may be. One thing, however, may be regarded as certain—that the mission of the Imperial aide-de-camp is another act of great political importance, as even the haste with which the official announcement [illegible] made goes to show. It is not generally customary to let the world know that one monarch has sent a letter to another, and the present exception to the rule proves the importance of the occasion. Count Moltke is (according to the correspondent of the "Daily News,") likely to become famous in connection with confidental missions. It was he who took Prince Bismarck the famous bottle of wine which was to begin the reconciliation between the Emperor and the Prince. His present journey to St. Petersburg and the attendant cir cumstances will dou[illegible] revive the rumour which c ropped up last [illegible] was promptly contradicted, that a meeting [illegible] the two sovereigns at Rominten was impe[illegible]

## THE POWERS AND CHINA.

### SATISFACTION TO GERMANY.

THE "Times'" Berlin correspondent says the Chinese Government has informed that of Germany that the ringleaders in the attack recently made on the Evangelical mission station at Swatau have been arrested, and that measures have been taken for the apprehension of the other persons concerned. The German cruiser Cormorant arrived, on Sept. 29, at Swatau. The numerous Roman Catholic Missions in the Shantung district have been placed under German protection. The energic action taken by England against China for failing to bring to account the murderers and plunderers of European missionaries is highly commended in many of the German papers. The "Norddeutsche Zeitung" (Sept. 28) said :—

Before the Chino-Japanese War broke out, it was possible to believe that not only the relations between China and Japan, but also the mutal relation of the European nations most interested in Eastern Asia, would long remain but slightly affected; but the victory of the Japanese has completely disposed of this view of the situation. It may be too much to say that it was evident, even when peace was concluded, that no new stable order of things had been established; but there is no doubt whatever that, during the five months that have elapsed since the exchange of ratifications between China and Japan, the situation has not become one whit clearer, but, on the contrary, the gloomy points that darkened the view have become more and more numerous. The only change in the situation is that the formerly unconspicuous rivalry between Russia and Japan has now come clearly to light. The list of unsolved questions may be continued, but what has been said suffices to indicate the uncertainty of the whole situation in Eastern Asia.

The "Berliner Neueste Nachrichten," Sept. 28, complains that France and Russia have got their wages for the support they gave China, and that Russo-Chinese relations are daily becoming closer, whereas Germany has got nothing. The Bismarckian organ advocates Germany's acquiring a firm territorial point of support in China.

The "Daily Chronicle's" Berlin correspondent telegraphed, on Sept. 29 :—

The movement in favour of bringing pressure to bear on the Government to increase German prestige in Far Eastern waters by the acquisition of a naval station and by strengthening the squadron in the Chinese Sea is rapidly gaining strength, and has been warmly taken up by the German [Colonial companies. The idea of obtaining possession of the Chusan Islands at the entrance of Hang Chow Bay is now no longer entertained, as it is recognised that England must ultimately occupy these islands by virtue of treaty with China. Prof. Richthofen, one of the best known authorities here on Chinese affairs, declares that Germany would be enormously benefited if it acquired even the most insignificant territory in Chinese waters as a centre for its rapidly developing Eastern trade as well as a refuge for its commercial and Imperial marine.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Morning Post" telegraphed on Sept. 30 :—

The "Vossische Zeitung" finds a curious element of the situation in the fact that Germany by joining in the anti-Chinese naval demonstrations in consequence of the attack on the Basle Mission Station at Swatau now finds herself a member of two Triple Alliances in the Far East—that of Russia and France and that of Great Britain and the United States. Germany is thus at one and the same time acting for and against the Chinese, and the "Vossische" thinks that this singular predicament of the German Government does not reflect credit on the policy of the statesmen who allied themselves with France and Russia to oppose the Treaty of Shimonoseki. Unforeseen complications might result were Russia found to be supporting China in her resistance to the representations of other Powers. The "Novoe Vermya" (St. Petersburg) anticipates great railway enterprises in China, and believes that the results in China of the late war will be analogous to those of the War in the Crimea. "Under these circumstances," it concludes, "we must beware of the invasion of all those nations who deal in the education of youthful peoples"—an evident reference to England. The "Vossische Zeitung" thinks this parting trust is also intended for Germany, and warns German capitalists against M. de Witte, who is still in Berlin.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Daily News" telegraphed on Oct. 2 :—The Chinese Government has now declared its readiness to pay an indemnity for the loss of property sustained and to give any other satisfaction Germany may demand for the attack upon the German mission station at Swatau. This proves the salubrious effect which England's energetic action has produced upon the Chinese statesmen.

### THE REPARATION TO FRANCE.

The following semi-official note was issued in Paris, on Oct. 1, regarding the satisfaction accorded by China to France :—

Complete satisfaction has now been granted to France in connection with the troubles in Sze-Chuan. It will be remembered that at our demand, which was made as early as possible, an indemnity was promised to our missionaries, and an assurance given that the guilty would be punished. Under date of Sept. 15 last the Chinese Government informed our Minister at Pekin that six of the principal guilty persons had been executed and thirteen severely punished. It also announced the publication of a decree ordaining penalties against the responsible authorities. Yesterday the Tsung-li-Yamen communicated to the French Minister at Pekin the decree degrading the Viceroy of Sze-Chaun as responsible for the attacks on the Christians. This decree, published in the "Official Gazette," finally sanctions the pecuniary and judicial satisfaction previously obtained from China by M. Gerard.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" refers to the semi-official French note as implying that France is not obliged to take such serious steps to obtain equally speedy satisfaction. He adds :—

The "Debats" suspects England of some ulterior object in displaying so much spirit in dealing with China at this juncture. It thinks that over and above the laudable desire to protect her missionaries England desires to impress on China that although it has of late allowed France, Russia, and Germany to take the lead in the Far East, this mood is but a passing one. "Perhaps," says the "Debats," "the object of England is even to make China feel that she must show some respect for her in negotiations which, if certain telegrams may be trusted, have been begun between London and Pekin relative to the Chinese frontier near the Mekong. In this case the energetic intervention of England has been inspired partly by a feeling that she must protect her subjects, which must meet with general approbation, and partly by considerations which the diplomacy of the other Powers will do well to watch carefully."

The "Daily News" Paris correspondent telegraphed the following press views on Oct. 1 :—

China is compared by the "Liberte" to an artichoke whose leaves the Western nations are preparing to strip off. The English have carried their point, but France and the United States have obtained the same result without putting their ships in line of battle. The "Univers" thinks the prompt submission of China will cause a secret disappointment in some British breasts, as it is quite clear that the Chinese will grant everything on paper, but will delay indefinitely the fulfilment of their promises. The "Temps" inquires whether great Britain could not have secured satisfaction by less expensive means. The expressions of triumph in the English papers overshoot the mark, perhaps designedly, in order, as the "Temps" unkindly puts it, to dissimulate the regret that the party of peace and moderation should have won the day at Pekin, thus preventing any violent course on Lord Salisbury's part, such as would have restored British prestige. Not that Europe should not bestir herself after such scenes of savagery as have taken place in China. In this matter civilisation is at one. There are no rival nations, but only the cause of humanity, and it is a holy cause. But the nation that has endowed China with the curse of opium is not the one most entitled to lecture China in the name of justice and morals. According to the "Debats" the British ultimatum is an excellent precedent. Now that the Viceroys are to be held responsible for the ill-treatment of Europeans, we may be sure that anti-foreign riots will become very rare. Probably an accessory object of the ultimatum is to overawe China. Now that secret negotiations, as it appears, are being carried on between London and Pekin for a delimitation along the Mekong, foreign Powers will do well to keep an eye on British movements.

The Paris "Figaro" says that Lord Salisbury's ultimatum to China shows a desire to mend Lord Rosebery's mistake in not joining the Powers in intervention in the China War. It adds that any attempt at annexation on the part of England would be immediately opposed by France, Russia, and Germany. Prince Lobanoff and M. Hanotaux lately discussed the matter.

### THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. CONSUL MANSFIELD.

With regard to the charge of indifference and dilatoriness in face of the Ku-cheng massacres, preferred against Mr. Consul Mansfield by the Rev. George Smyth, Archdeacon Wolfe has given wide publicity to a statement which entirely exonerates the British Consul from those accusations.

### LETTER FROM MISS CODRINGTON.

The Secretary of the C.E.Z.M.S. has received the following postcard from Miss Codrington, one of the Society's missionaries, who was seriously wounded during the massacre at Hwa Sang :—

"The Hospital, Fu-chau, Aug. 15, 1895.—I thought you would like to know that, with God's blessing, I am doing wonderfully well—up and about, wounds almost healed. This will yet turn to the furtherance of His Kingdom. 'Fear not, be not dismayed.' 'What I do thou knowest not now, but thou shall know hereafter.' Millie Stewart is still very ill. May God be with you all, and may He comfort the dear sorrowing ones at home."

### BRITISH COMMERCE IN SOUTHERN CHINA.

At a meeting of the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce, on Sept. 30, a report was presented upon a proposal to despatch a commercial mission to China, to extend British trade, and asking the home Government to accredit the mission to the Chinese Government. The report was favourable to the scheme, and it was pointed out that the only difficulty was its great cost. It is hoped that the matter will not rest here, but that other Chambers will support the scheme, and that it will be brought to a satisfactory consummation.

### RUSSIA AND CHINA.

A Reuter telegram from St. Petersburg states that a telegraph line is to be established between Bachta and Tshugutschesk in Siberia, which will primarily facilitate telegraphic communication with Western China.

### RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS IN THE FAR EAST.

There has been a good deal in the papers about Japanese preparations for the struggle with Russia. According to a correspondent of the "Times" (Oct 1) the St. Petersburg authorities are also closely applying themselves to the strengthening of their position in the Far East :—

The cruiser Kostroma has just arrived at Vladivostok from Odessa with heavy siege guns, mortars, and other ordnance, together with reinforcements. The cruiser Orel left a few days ago for Vladivostok with more heavy guns and troops, as well as 260 men belonging to the Ussuri Railway Brigade, all under Major-Gen. Linevitch; and yesterday the cruiser Nijni Novgorod left with Government stores, railway plant, ammunition, ordnance, military engineers, and reinforcements, and the cruiserss belonging to the Volunteer Fleet will be running during the whole winter in order, it is reported, to bring the army there up to 90,000 men by next spring.

The Russian Government have (says the "Standard" of Oct. 3) opened at Lugansk, in the Government of Ekaterinburg, a cartridge factory capable of turning out one hundred million cartridges for small-bore rifles. One thousand hands are employed in the establishment, and the motive force in use is engendered by electrical dynamos.

### THE BUFFER STATE.

It would appear from a "Times" telegram from Rangoon (dated Sept. 29) that Lord Salisbury has maintained Lord Rosebery's resolute attitude in reference to the action of France in getting China to cede to her territory to which England had the reversion :—

I hear from an authoritative source that the Franco-Chinese treaty will not be ratified except as part of a general settlement of the frontier question between Burma, China, and Tongking. The settlement will take the form of the creation of a neutral zone. The British will abandon Kiang-Kheng, and the French will give up Nan for this purpose, as Lord Rosebury proposed in 1893.

Reuter's agency learns, however, that the foregoing announcement is "premature."

### A BURMA-CHINESE RAILWAY.

A further Rangoon telegram to the "Times" says :—With reference to the discussion on the subject of a Burma-Chinese Railway, the chief engineer, Mr. Bagley, recommends in his report the immediate construction of a line from Mandalay to Meng-kyet, a distance of 224 miles, at a cost of 182 lakhs. This line would probably pay well, and might be subsequently extended by the Nan-ting Valley to Ta-li-fu, a distance of about 250 miles."

## TURKEY AND THE ARMENIANS.

### DESPATCH OF A BRITISH FLEET TO THE DARDANELLES.

SEVENTEEN vessels of the British Mediterranean Fleet arrived on Sept. 28, off the Island of Lemnos, near the entrance to the Dardanelles. The movement of the Squadron from Salonica excites much comment, and is said to have produced a great impression in official circles, the more so as it appears that the original plans of the Fleet have been modified. Sending the fleet to Lemnos is considered in some circles as the equivalent of despatching it to Besika Bay, for the island is in the same latitude as the waters to which Admiral Hornby steamed when Great Britain rejected the Berlin memorandum. As the Constantinople correspondents have been saying that the Sultan may be expected to keep on discussing the proposed Armenian reforms until Christmas it may be interesting to mention (says the "Westminster Gazette") that the time which elapsed between our ships going to Besika Bay and getting their orders for the Dardanelles and Constantinople was eight months.

### ATROCITIES IN THE KEMAKH DISTRICT.

The "Daily News" of Sept. 30 published a letter from its Special Correspondent in Turkish Armenia giving details of the atrocities in the Kemakh district.

Eight villages were pillaged and sacked, and their population, men, women, and children, subected to every species of outrage. The monasteries were visited by the troops and bashi-bazouks, and their inmates, including lady superiors, beaten and tortured to extort from them information concerning supposed hidden treasure. The whole Armenian population of the district is now destitute, the villages are entirely surrounded by Turkish troops, and for three weeks nothing has been known of their fate. "We can only," the correspondent says, "guess what is happening within the military cordon from what we know of the practices of Turkish soldiers" under such circumstances.

### INTERVENTION OF THE UNITED STATES MINISTER.

The Minister of the United States at Constantinople has intervened effectually on behalf of an Armenian, a naturalised American subject, who was recently sentenced by the Aleppo Tribunal to a long period of imprisonment as being the emissary of a revolutionary society. An order has been given to the Vali of Aleppo to allow the American Consul there to see the prisoner and investigate the charge against him, permission to do so having been previously refused.

### RIOT AND BLOODSHED IN THE TURKISH CAPITAL.

A collision between the police and a body of Armenians took place in Constantinople on Sept. 30. It appears that the Armenians had assembled with the purpose of making a demonstration, and when the police sought to disperse them they offered a stubborn resistance. The number of dead and wounded is not yet accurately known, but at least ten persons are said to have been killed and forty wounded, including Servet Bey, A.D.C. to the Minister of Police, and two officers of gendarmes, while about 500 arrests were made. The affair excited much alarm at the Porte and at the Palace, and the troops of the garrison were held in readiness to act at the shortest notice. Quiet was not restored until late at night.

A despatch sent by the United State Minister in Constantinople to his Government gives a still more serious account of the riot, which appears to have continued with more or less violence throughuot the following day. It is stated that the demonstration of the Armenians had been organised some time back, and was carried out in spite of the entreaties of the Patriarch. The number of Armenians killed and wounded is, according to the latest accounts, very considerable.

A Greek messenger employed by the British Consulate states that while he was at the central police station on the day of the riots, four dead and eight wounded Armenians were brought in by the Zaptiehs; that he heard an order given to kill the wounded men, and saw the order carried into execution.

### DISMISSAL OF A GRAND VIZIER.

There was further rioting of a serious character in Constantinople on Tuesday (Oct. 1). The Softas, or Mohammedan theological students, and the Mohammedan mob chased and bludgeoned every Armenian they met in the streets, and it is reported that at least fifty persons were killed in this way. The Armenian population of the city are in a state of consternation, and large numbers of them have taken refuge in the cathedral at Koum Kapou and other churches. The disturbances are regarded in Vienna as the most serious incidents that have occurred in Eastern Europe for a long time past.

The "Daily News" Berlin correspondent forwards a statement received from the Turkish capital that 1500 revolvers were taken from Armenians arrested or found in the streets on the first day of the disorders.

While the Armenians attribute the outbreak to the long delays which have characterised the negotiations between the Powers and the Porte on the question of reforms, the view expressed in Turkish circles is that the present troubles are the outcome of the agitation in Europe, and especially in Great Britain, in favour of the Armenian Christians.

Yesterday it was announced that Kiamil Pasha had been appointed Grand Vizier in place of Said Pasha. Kiamil Pasha has the reputation of being the most enlightened and broadminded statesman in the Ottoman Empire, and his elevation at the present juncture may have important results.

The Foreign Ambassadors held a conference on Tuesday at the Austro-Hungarian Embassy.

### ASSAULT UPON A FRENCH CONSUL IN TURKEY.

Reuter's Constantinople telelegraphs :—

An assault which has been the subject of diplomatic representations, was recently made upon the French Consul at Damascus While the Consul was walking in the town attended by the cavass of the Consulate, he was insulted and pelted with mud by a Turkish street boy. The cavass ran after the boy and was about to arrest him, when a crowd of Mussulmans assembled, hooting the Consul and otherwise behaving in a threatening manner. The Vali has offered an apology to the Consul for the outrage, and fifteen persons have been arrested in connection with it, although the street boy is not among the prisoners. M. Cambon has brought the matter under the notice of the Porte.

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THE STUDIO.—Commencing with the October issue, which will be the first of a New Volume, the number of pages of The Studio (5 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London) will be permanently increased in order to carry out the Editor's intention of further enlarging the scope of the magazine. Amongst other matters of importance and interest in the new Number, Professor Herkomer's famous Art School at Bushey will be dealt with in a special article, fully illustrated with reproductions of the pupils' work. Included in the Supplemental illustrations given away with this Number will be a Drawing in Colours by Aubrey Beardsley.

## THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION.

### DINNER TO CAPTAIN HARLEY.

CAPTAIN HARLEY, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, son of Mr. H. Osborne Harley, Postmaster of Manchester and Surveyor of the District, was entertained at dinner at the Mosley Hotel, Piccadilly, by the postal and telegraph officials of the Manchester Post Office. Captain Harley, who rendered distinguished services as an officer of the 14th Sikhs in the Chitral Expedition, is home for a brief period, and in a few weeks he will return to the Indian frontier to take up the important position of officer on special duty at Gilgit. Mr. J. Meals, Chief Clerk of the Manchester Post Office, presided, having on his right the principal guest of the evening, and on his left his father, Mr. H. Obsorne Harley. There were also present Mr. J. Doherty, Superintending Engineer, North-West District; Mr. J. F. Moore, Chief Postal Superintendent; Mr. W. T. Oldrieve, Surveyor of the Office of Works; Drs. Husband, Mann, and Gray, Medical Officers to the Manchester Post Office; Mr. J. A. Elliott and Mr. F. Elliott, Solicitors to the Post Office; the Postmasters of Stockport, Oldham, Rochdale, Ashton-under-Lyne, Altrincham, Macclesfield, Eccles, Hyde, Heywood, and Dukinfield. Letters regretting their inability to attend were received from the other Postmasters in the Manchester District—viz., Bolton, Bury, Buxton, Stalybridge, Knutsford, and Bacub. A telegram was received from the postal staff on duty wishing Captain Harley long life, good health, and further success.

The Chairman submitted the toasts of "The Queen and Empress of India" and "The Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the royal family."

Mr. J. Doherty, who occupied the vice-chair, proposed "The Army and Navy and Reserve Forces." He said that "Tommy Atkins" always did his duty, and he had done it recently—(hear, hear)—thoroughly and in manner which made Englishmen proud. He only wanted leaders, and those they were able to produce. They were privileged that evening to have one present in the person of their chief guest, and they felt greatly honoured at his presence. (Applause.) Surgeon-Captain Mann respondent.

Mr. J. A. Elliot proposed "The Postmaster-General and the Service."

Mr. H. Osborne Harley, who was received with applause, responded.

The Chairman was loudly cheered on rising to propose the toast of "Our Guest." He said he ventured to say there were very few people in England who took an interest in their country's welfare, who had not read with pride the story of the defence of Chitral—(hear, hear)—and who had not admired the bravery of the troops engaged in that campaign. The whole campaign bristled with deeds of bravery and heroic exploits, and when they read of them their blood tingled with admiration of those noble defenders of their country, among whom they regarded as one of the most conspicuous their esteemed guest, Captain Harley. (Loud applause.) He desired to read one are two passages concerning the Chitral campaign. General Sir Robert Low, in one of his despatches, said "that he did not believe that any other troops in the world could have done so well." Another trustworthy writer said: "As little by little the whole story of the defence of Chitral became known, admiration grew, till at the end the holding of Chitral was declared worthy to rank with the best achievements of the Indian Army." (Hear, hear.) Captain Harley's action on April 17 in destroying the mine of the enemy was described as "a most brilliant sortie, carried out in a most successful manner. And as regards Captain Harley himself, it was stated of him by the commanding officer, in one of his despaches: "He is a very promising officer, and has his detachment in a high state of discipline and order, and in every way reliable. The way he carried out the sortie and capture of the summer-house where the mine was, on April 17, was very dashing, and was excellently done." It was not, however, the pure lyrics of others they wished to convey to Captain Harley, but their own heartfelt admiration. They wished him to know the great pride they, of the Manchester Postal Service, took in him as one who had brought himself so conspicuously forward and had earned a nation's gratitude. They considered that for the personal bravery displayed by him on April 17, when, at the head of a small detachment, he dashed into what, figuratively speaking, was the "jaws of death," he worthily earned that most coverted honour, the Victoria Cross, and they hoped that before long he would receive that reward, in addition to the rewards which he had already received. They were proud of Captain Harley as Britons, and those who were there assembled were proud of him because he was the son of their esteemed chief. (Applause.) They regarded him as the worthy possessor of a worthy name. They claimed him, through his father, as belonging, to a certain extent, to the Post Office—(hear, hear)—and in a measure they adorned themselves with his reflected lustre. (Laughter) Captain Harley's achievements were already recorded in history, and would be handed down to posterity; but they might depend upon it that they had not heard the last of Captain Harley. His abilities as a soldier, coupled with his high linguistic and other educational attainments, would doubtless bring him rapidly to the front, and probably many who were present that evening would live long enough to see him in the proud position of a general of the British Army. While we had plenty of soldiers such as those engaged at Chitral, and officers like Captain Harley to command them, there was no fear whatever that this British Empire would degenerate into what was termed "Little England." (Applause.)

The toast was honoured with great enthusiasm.

Captain Harley, who was received with cheers, briefly responded. He thanked those present for their enthusiastic reception of the toast of his health which, he feared, had been proposed in terms too flattering to himself. He was a soldier, and not an orator, and he therefore claimed their indulgence if he could not find words to express his gratitude for their generous hospitality and for the cordial reception they had given him. Since his return to England he had been treated with kindness far in excess of his deserts—(cries of "No")—and it would always be a source of genuine gratification to him that the staff of the Manchester postal district, over which his father had the honour to preside, and of which he was justly proud, should have so generously recognised the very trifling services which it was his good fortune to render during the Chitral campaign. He was sorry to say that he should have to leave England in a few days to resume his duties on the Indian frontier, but he should carry away with him the warmest memories of his reception in Manchester, and especially of his reception by the Manchester postal and telegraph staff. (Applause.)

Other toasts followed. An excellent musical programme was rendered during the evening, in which Captain Harley himself took part.

## C. M. S.: FAREWELL TO MISSIONARIES.

EXETER HALL was crowded, on the evening of Oct. 1, upon the occasion of a farewell meeting of the friends of the Church Missionary Society to bid "God-speed" to the missionaries about to proceed to their stations in Egypt, Palestine, Ceylon, China, Japan, North-West America, and the North Pacific—Sir John Kennaway, M.P., (president), in opening the proceedings, said the friends of the society were mourners still for the dear ones who had been recently taken from them in China :—"Now by the action of the Government—action which was unasked for by the society, but which would seem to have been taken hardly a day too soon, in view of the threatening circumstances—it had been proclaimed to the people of China that missionaries must not be murdered any more, and that protection should be given to missionaries and traders alike. In view of the critical circumstances and conditions of China, nine of the ladies who were going out to that country had for the present been detained. That a great work was being done in China was clearly admitted, and there was abundant testimony in that direction. It was also a great cause for satisfaction that no accusation of imprudence, irregular conduct, or wanton provocation had been brought against any of the missionaries, and it might be believed that they had dealt in wisdom and discretion with all matters requiring attention. The recent riots, it was believed, were anti-foreign, and not anti-missionary, and the evidence showed that the common people outside the official class were not opposed to missionaries, but that, on the contrary, the missionaries were welcomed by them and had done a great work amongst them." The Rev. H. E. Fox (hon. sec.) said the total number of missionaries who had been appointed to go out this year was 147, of whom seventy-seven were returning missionaries and seventy new missionaries. Of the returning missionaries three were Bishops, thirty were ordained clergy, one was a fully-qualified doctor, four were laymen, sixteen were single lady missionaries, and twenty-three were the wives of returning missionaries. Of the new missionaries twenty-one were ordained men of whom Oxford had given one and Cambridge ten; ten were laymen, twenty-eight were single ladies, and three were ladies going out to join future husbands.—Bishop Moule, who is about to go to Mid-China with Mrs. Moule; Bishop-designate Cassels, proceeding to the same place; Rev. Ll. Lloyd, and others spoke.—There was again a large audience at Exeter-hall, on Oct. 2, on the occasion of the second meeting of the C.M.S., to bid "God speed" to the missionaries about to proceed to their stations in Africa and India. The chair was taken by Col. Robert Williams, M.P. Addresses were delivered by six of the returning missionaries and four of the new missionaries Of the former, Rev. T. Harding (representing Yomba), Rev. D. L. Hooper (Eastern Equatorial Africa), Rev. D. Komber (South India), Rev. Dr. Weitbrecht (Panjab), Rev. W. A. Robert (West India), and Rev. A. I. Birkett (N-W.-P.), addressed the gathering. Of the new missionaries the speakers were Rev. T. Russel, Rev. H. F. Rowlands, Mr. H. B. Claxton, and Rev. E. H. Fincher.

## THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

### THE EFFECTS OF INCREASED GOLD SUPPLIES.

WHEN, some fifty years ago, first California and then Australia began to pour out year by year their tens of millions of gold, men's minds, says the "Economist," were greatly exercised as to the probable effects of the enormous additions then being made to the world's stock of the yellow metal. The Gold Question, as it was called, came, indeed, to be the great economic question of the day, and to its discussion some of the keenest intellects of the time were directed. Broadly speaking, the general expectation was that, owing to the enormous increase in its output, there would be a great diminution in the purchasing power of gold; or, in other words, a great rise in the prices of commodities measured in gold; and that this depreciation of gold would confer great benefits upon the debtor as opposed to the creditor classes. It did not take very long, however, to prove that both the hopes and fears excited by the advent of the new gold supplies were greatly exaggerated; and although these did exercise a considerable influence in many directions, it was not at all of the sudden and subversive character that had been predicted. After twenty years' experience there was dubiety as to what, if any, effect had been produced by the enormous additions made to the gold supplies, so that any influence they may have exerted must have been not of a sudden and violent kind, but so gentle and gradual as to be almost imperceptible. If such comparatively little perceptible effect was produced by the great increase of the gold supplies fifty years ago, the effect of the present augmentation of supplies is likely to be even less pronounced. First, there is the fact that relatively any increase of production which may now be resonably expected is likely to be very much smaller than that which took place after 1848. Secondly, an increase in the supply of the precious metal has to be measured not so much by its proportion to the previous productions as by the proportion it bears to the quantities accumulated and remaining in stock. It is sufficient for the present purpose to note that since 1848 gold has been produced to the amount of 1,110,000,000l., and that, making all deductions for current consumption, the quantity in use now is probably twice as great as it then was. And that being so, it is evident that an increase of say, 20,000,000l. or 30,000,000l in the annual output cannot now produce anything like so great an effect as a similar augmentation would then have done. Thirdly, the conditions of production are now very different from what they formerly were in California and Australia. The gold is not now won by the manual labour of a host of diggers. It is only by the aid of machinery that the fields can now be worked at a profit, and to provide that machinery large amount of capital have to be invested. If the hundreds of companies that have been brought out during the past year or so are ever to proceed to active work, it will take more to equip them properly than the value of their product for some years to came. And this absorption of existing capital, as a condition precedent to the development of the mines, must tend for a time to offset and diminish the effect of the new gold supplies.

It is, of course, true, adds the "Econmist," that the action of the double standard in France helped greatly to steady the value of gold when the flood of the metal from California and Australia came upon the market. Gold then took the place of silver in the French currency, and the magnitude of this displacement may be gathered from the fact that between 1851 and 1870 gold to the value of 240,000,000l. was coined in the French mints. But though France cannot be expected again to play the part in facilitating the absorption of the new supplies she then did, there are others to take her place. More gold is needed to esablish the currency of the United States on a sound basis. Australia and Russia are preparing for the adoption of a gold standard, and if the acquirement of gold is rendered easier there are other nations that will follow their example. Such are the considerations which seem to us to point to the conclusion that the effect of the large addition now being made to the gold supply will, although similar in character be less marked than those produced by the Californian and Australian discoveries.

A New York telegram of Oct. 2, from the correspondent of the "Times, says:—

The Democratic State Convention of Massachusetts met to-day and passed a resolution demanding the maintenance of the existing gold standard, insisting that the National Government shall keep all its obligations at all times redeemable in gold, and opposing the free coinage of silver or any further purchase of silver bullion by the Government. Like the Democratic Convention of New York State last week, this convention invites the National Government to retire as rapidly as possibleall United States paper money. Taking another step in advance, it urges the Administration to present to the next Congress a measure calculated to secure these results.

It is remarkable that the subject of currency reform should be taken upby two political conventions in two such States as New York and Massachusetts within a week of each other. These are, I think the first two declarations from any political source on this subject. It is the more remarkable in Massachusetts, because for the first time thepresent Administration is asked to prepare a scheme for retiring greenbacks. It is not at all likely that the Democratic Convention should have pressed so large a proposal on the Democratic Administration without some previous conference or without the certainty that it would be agreeable to the President. This may well be, therefore, the beginning of a movement for a much-needed reform of the currency.

## THE L.M.S. CONVENTION.

THE final meetings in connection with the Centenary Convention of the London Missionary Society, were held, on Sept. 27, at the City Temple. The morning sitting was devoted to the consideration of the question of the training of native workers. Papers were read by Rev. J. G. Hawker (Belgaum, South India), Rev. S. J. Whitmee (Samoa), Rev. W. E. Cousins (Antananarivo), Rev. Brown (Taung, Bechuanaland).—Mr. Cousins said he saw no reason for abandoning his belief that the Society would continue, under French dominion, to enjoy the opportunities they had acquired in their mission work in Madagascar. At the afternoon meeting the subject set down for discussion was "Christian Literature in the Mission-Field." Rev. A. A. Dignum (Salem, South India) pointed out the nature and extent of the present need of mission workers in India. He declared that there were 13,000,000 people in India who could read, some of them being educated in English and others in the vernacular, and it was of the highest importance that their reading tastes should be diverted into purer channels than those in which they ran at present by the supply of cheap, healthy Christian books. Rev. E. P. Rice (South India) urged that missionaries should be set apart solely for developing Christian literature in the countries in which the Society was labouring, and that they should be assisted by an efficient staff of helpers. After the evening sermon Rev. W. Thompson, read the following telegram, from Sir J. Kennaway, M.P., President of the C.M.S. :—"Heartiest congratulations on success of Centenary. Best wishes to outgoing missionaries. May the Church of Christ rise to her opportunity and convince the world of the reality of the work." The reading of this telegram was greeted with loud applause. The proceedings closed with the formal leave-taking of a number of the society's missionaries who are about to start for India, China and other foreign stations.

## THE PAMIRS.

IT now appears to be pretty plain (says the "Times" St. Petersburg correspondent) that a dispute arose between the British and Russian Commissioners before the end of the work, which for the moment threatened to become serious, and in the comments made upon the matter here it is said that it was due to the alacrity with which the British Cabinet yielded that the Joint Commission did not separate without finishing the demarcation. There was so much dissatisfaction with the boundary agreement concluded under the direction of the late Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. de Giers (as is proved by the unremitting attacks which were permitted to be made upon it down to the very last minute in the Russian Press) that the Russian Government, it is alleged, would rather have renounced it altogeter than have seemed to stretch any point of it in favour of English views or pretensions. The agreement was considered to be so very favourable to England that not the smallest and most insignificant further advantage was to be allowed to be acquired by her in carrying that agreement into effect. Evidently Russian military authorities or military politicians regarded the benefits of the settlement made last autumn as far too small to crown the exploits of Col. Yonoff and his fellow-officers, and this perhaps explains to a great extent the hostility of the Press towards it.

These are general comments, made without reference to the purely technical side of the dispute, now happily settled, which is very imperfectly known here. All that can be gathered at present is that it was a question of a few miles of unimportant territory, the incorporation of which within the British frontier the Russian Commissioner would not agree to, and when the matter was referred to London the British Government almost immediately coincided with the Russian view of the case, thus allowing no time for any feeling of soreness or uneasiness. We have yet to hear of the surrender of the part of the Bokharan province of Darwaz stipulated for in the agreement.

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## NEED EUROPE FEAR JAPAN?

LIEUT.-COL. E. G. BARROW, in the "United Service Magazine" for October, reviews the situation in the Far East from a military-political point of view. What, he asks, have been the results of the war? The exposure of the Chinese imposture; the revelation of Japan as a civilised Power and a military factor of first-rate importance in the East; the acquisition by Japan of pre-eminence in Corea and consequent antagonism with Russia; and the acquirement by Japan of the island of Formosa as an outlet for her fecund population. That the Chinese army was an imposture Lieut.-Col. Barrow proves by showing the ease with which the Japs disposed of it whenever it got to close quarters. The battles were, however, no real test of what the Japanese could do against Western troops :—

We may readily assume that even third-rate European generals would deal as effectively as Marshal Oyama with the childlike strategy and tactics of mandarin commanders, but we may be permitted to doubt whether Japanese officers would find troops leading so simple a business, when, instead of flaunting banners and the fireworks of half-trained coolies they had to face the deadly hail of shrapnel and the crash of well-ordered volleys from disciplined troops, their equals in courage and patriotism. To talk, therefore, of the Japanese army as the equal of a European one, or to speak of Japanese military Power as a menace to Russia in Siberia, or to England in India, is totally unjustifiable until the rude test of real war has proved the Japanese title to rank as a military Power of the first order.

Why did Japan relax her grip of the Liao-tung Peninsula at the bidding of Russia when she might have marched straight on to Pekin?

Japan had at once to give way, simply and solely because Russian naval Power was more than a match for the Japanese fleet, and a defeat at sea practically meant the destruction or capitulation of the army in China. The moral of these lessons is, that without the command of the sea the Japanese army, excellent though it be, is as incapable of executing aggressive designs against Siberia, China, or even Hong Kong, as those of the unfortunate Queen of Madagascar or the Prince of Monaco. If Japanese military force is to become a factor in the future settlement of Eastern Asia, it can only be so by Japan gaining the command of the sea, either by an immense development of her marine forces or by seeking a naval alliance.

Already there have been prognostications of war between Russia and Japan. Many far-seeing observers think that the latter Power will now bend her energies to preparation for a struggle which she regards as inevitable. That the antagonism is likely to be permanent there is ample reason to think :—

The interests of the two Powers clash in every direction, more especially so since the occupation of Corea. Russia seeks a port in the open sea in place of ice-bound Vladivostock as her terminus for the great Siberian Railway. Moreover, apart from this, Japanese sentiment has been mortally wounded by the part Russia has played. Russia had deprived her of the fruits of victory and humbled her pride—an affront which will never be forgotten. In short, if there be one factor in Eastern politics on which we can safely reckon, it is the antagonism of Russia and Japan. Will the Japanese possession of Formosa be a menace to Hong Kong? Uninstructed public opinion, says Col. Barrow, was aghast at the idea of a strong Power seated within twenty-four hours' steam of Hong Kong :—

Such fears are utterly unfounded. Japan, with its youthful energy, will rapidly develop this rich and beautiful island. Harbours will be created, roads and railways constructed, trade and agriculture fostered, mines and forests opened up. Immigrants from Japan will fill the waste places, and good government will take the place of a rapacious and petrifying misrule. All these changes in the condition of the island point to increased facilities for trade, and it is for the British merchant to foresee and avail himself of these openings, and to adapt himself to altered conditions rather than to lament the loss of a restricted market which till now he has looked on as peculiarly his own.

What is England's best line of policy? Japan wants a naval alliance in Eastern waters if her position in Corea is not to be made untenable by Russia. The influences working against her are levelled also against British prestige and commerce in the North Pacific. Why, then, should not Great Britain make an alliance with Japan? Then the maritime supremacy of both Powers in the East would be secured—and then (as the "St. James's Gazette" suggests) would the heart of the British builder of cruisers rejoice.

## THE INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES.

MR. W. TATTERSALL, secretary of the United Cotton Manufacturers' Association, writing to the "Times" from Manchester under date Oct. 2, says:—

In your report of Lord George Hamilton's speech in the House of Commons on the 3rd ult., you make him use the following words, namely :—"Now to the position hitherto maintained bythose responsible for the government of India that the duties are not protective I adhere." In the authorised edition of the Parliamentary Debates just issued, the same speech, which has been corrected by the Secretary of State for India, is altered by the addition of the two words 'to be,' which now appear between the words 'not' and 'perfective.' This correction makes a great difference in the attitude of the Government to the cotton duties.

The Legislative Council of the United Textile Factory Workers have issued a circular setting forth their views with reference to the Indian import duties. The circular is as follows :—

The great danger which threatens our trade at the present time is the Indian cotton import duties. The figures showing the exports of yarn and cloth to India since the duties were imposed prove that they had been most disastrous in checking the trade with India. Even if countervailing Excise duties were to be put upon all the yarn and cloth made in India, the position of Lancashire would still be exceedingly unsatisfactory for the following reasons:—1. Seeing that not only the spinners and manufacturers of India but also the consumers of cotton goods and the public generally are opposed to the Excise duties, and the Government of India has imposed them "not on their own merits," and it is not expected to gain from them much more than the cost of collection, it is certain that they will not be levied in an efficient manner. 2. In the Native States of India the Excise duty cannot be put on at all. 3. Apart from the utter impossibility of preventing the duties from giving protection to the Indian producers, the tax will increase the cost of cotton goods to the Indian consumer, and so retard the consumption and seriously injure the producers both in England and India. Lancashire should leave no stone unturned until the total abolition has been effected and free trade once more obtained. The recent statements made by responsible Ministers of the Crown have indicated how this abolishing may be brought about.

Extracts are given from speeches by Sir Henry Fowler, the late Secretary of State for India; Lord George Hamilton, the present Secretary; and the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the present Leader of the House of Commons. Each of these Ministers attribute, it is said, the reimposition of the duties to the loss caused to the Indian Government through the fall in exchange :—

"Thus," the circular proceeds, "the responsible Ministers have now pointed out the means by which these duties can be repealed, and it remains for us to demand that these means be adopted at once, before our competitors get a firm holdjof our trade through their protective incidence. Each single day of delay is making our position worse. The Indian mills shares have gone up in value. Negotiations are pending for the formation of new companies. Every pound of new capital subscribed will increase our competition in the future, even after the importduties have been taken off. We must not wait till the new mills are built, the mischief will have been done then. It is the imperative duty of every one connected with the cotton trade, and with the other industries dependent upon it, to strengthen the hands of these Ministers by demanding at once an attempt to settle the silver question by international agreement. The cotton trade of Lancashire has suffered too much already from other effects of the fluctuations of exchange to have this new burden put upon it through the same cause. In this demand we shall be supported by the Indian Government, by the agriculturists of Great Britain, and by all the industries of the country which realize how terribly they are suffering from the present iniquitous state of the currency laws. The manifesto is signed by W. Mullin, M. Farr, J. Crinion, J. Edge, J. Mawdsley, T. Ashton, E. Mellor, A. Hill, D. Holmes, W. Ward, J. Barrows, W. H. Wilkinson, Luke Park, W. Bancroft, J. Mills, W. Melling, J. Cross, W. Booth, J. W. Ogden, D. J. Shackleton, J. Sidebottom, C. Robinson. The circular has been distributed throughout all the mills in the textile districts.

## FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 21st October, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for)

| Via. | Latest Dates. | | | Time occupied in transmission. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | D. | H. | M. | Hours. | Minutes. |
| Turkey | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Teheran | 21 | 2 | 35 p.m. | ... | 21 |
| Suez | 21 | 2 | 55 p.m. | ... | 11 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 21st October, 1895.

| | Maximum Time. | | Minimum Time. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. | M. | H. | M. |
| From Calcutta | ... | 38 | ... | 1 |
| " Karachi | ... | 16 | ... | 4 |
| " Madras | ... | 24 | ... | 1 |

## OPENING OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

THE Medical Session opened on Oct. 1 and 2, and introductory addresses were delivered in several of the schools attached to the London and provincial hospitals At St. George's Mr. G. D. Pollock, cited some remarkable instances of constitutional idiosyncrasies in patients as evidences of the care which should be exercised by the practitioner in his study and treatment of each individual case. At Guy's Dr. G. De'Ath read a paper on "Our Profession, Our Patients, Our Public, and Our Press." In the course of an address delivered at the opening of the Medical Session at Mason College, Birmingham, Prof. Percy Frankland dwelt at length on the services rendered by the late M. Pasteur to the cause of medicine.

### SIR EDWIN ARNOLD ON MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Addressing the students at St. Thomas' Hospital, on the occasion of the opening of the Medical School for the Winter season, Sir Edwin Arnold said he had yielded to no one in admiration of the magnificent record of medicine and surgery in England, or in heartfelt honour for those who had given their lives to the pursuit of this, in his judgment, the best, the gentlest, the loftiest, and the purest of the secular crafts which men followed. They began by self-devotion and fearless defiance of the risks which others dreaded and shunned. Outsiders had seen, in wonder and in hope, the present epoch spring up of the germ, the preventive inoculation, the serum injections of and what not, rich research and promise. What filled his own heart most with thankfulness, and caused him chiefly to congratulate them on these new days of therapeutic science, were the benign, the blessed discovery, and the now almost universal employment of anæsthetics. If they looked into the history of that happy revolution they would be warned against depreciating fresh ideas by noticing how sadly slow men were to take the hints which nature gave to them of her very choicest treasures of resource. Why did not anyone act upon what Sir Humphrey Davy had so long ago learned and imparted, about the properties of nitrous oxide? The key was already there, but not until many years afterwards did an almost casual hand (that of an American dentist) fit it into the golden door, behind which sat waiting an angel of pity, kinder and more powerful than any Arabian fairy suddenly revealed in her divine beauty and bountifulness to any prince or magician of the "Thousand and One Nights." Think of those gallant sailors of Nelson at Trafalgar, whose bleeding stumps, in the gloom of the orlop deck, were plunged into hot pitch to stay the hæmorrhage. Not until 1847 did the anæsthetic age commence, given to their art a sure control of anguish; to its boldest practice, confidence, quiet, and leisure; and to those who had to be under the knife a sweet and complete oblivion. As to the employment of female nurses, it was an admirable revolution in the hospital ward and the sick-room. There was no doubt that it was primarily due to the example of that most compassionate and noble-hearted woman, Florence Nightingale, who went, at the head of a band of nurses, many of good birth, to the Crimean War, and, by demonstrating there and afterwards the immense advantages of skilled and high-class nursing, gave to her age the blessing of this modern system, and to her sex a new, a suitable, and a most honourable vocation. This topic tempted him to glance at another closely-connected with it, which had always had his earnest interest and support—he meant the movement so excellently instituted, and so successfully carried out, by his most noble friend the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava for the supply of English female doctors to India, where there was a medical and surgical field, wide and unfilled which might absorb any amount of feminine ability and devotion if only proper public support were given. Dealing with the question of vivisection, he said his private feeling, founded upon an ever-increasing wonder at the gifts and capacities of animals, and an ever-deepening sense of our human responsibility to them was expressed in a phrase which he knew was extravagant, used by him to a famous contemporary surgeon, who said, "What, Sir Edwin, may I not vivisect a cat to save the life of a Bishop?" He (Sir Edwin) replied, "Yes, Sir Henry, on the condition that you afterwards give the cat a public funeral in Westminster Abbey as a benefactor to the Church and to humanity." He declared that this solemn right to succour pain by inflicting pain had its best foundation upon an immense reluctance to adopt such a necessity, an anxious economy of anguish in the act; in fine, a feeling not of the heedless experimentalist, but of the priest sacrificing victims for propitiation. He disclaimed any pretension to teach mercy to those whose vocation had mercy for its watchword but as regarded his own sentiments, that which chiefly led him to write "The Light of Asia," was the boundless and beautiful tenderness of the Buddhist religion towards the lower animals, whose lives are so mysteriously related to our own, whose lot is so largely at our disposal, and who are to us much as we human beings are to the invisible Almighty Power, at the feet of which we have sometimes little cause to wonder when we ask in vain for pity and clemency.

## THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE HOVAS.

### COL. SHERVINTON AND M. DE LANESSAN ON FRENCH PROSPECTS.

SEVERAL of the Paris journals, on Oct. 2, published letters from their correspondents with the Madagascar expedition. The correspondent of the Hovas Agency estimates the total mortality since the landing of the expedition up to Aug. 25 at about 2,000, of whom scarcely fifty have been killed in battle or died from wounds. He calculates that 7,000 men have entered the hospitals and ambulances, only a few of whom have been able to rejoin the army. The probable date of arrival at Antananarivo is stated to be Oct. 15.

In an interview with a representative of Reuter's Agency, Col. Shervinton, who formerly commanded the Hova troops, expressed his opinion that the Paris press has given a very exaggerated account of the progress of General Duchesne in Madagascar. The statement that the French defeated the entire Hova force with thirty guns at Antoby he says is certainly untrue. The French probably encountered 2,000 or 3,000 men with a few guns. Col. Shervinton thinks the Flying Column will not meet the main body of the enemy until it arrives at Babai, twenty miles from the capital, and that if the Hovas are beaten there they may make a last stand at Antananarivo. Regarding the recent statement that a Hova force encountered by the French was led by four British officers. Col Shervinton said :—

There is only one officer—Major Graves—who has just been re-engaged by the Hovas as military adviser to the native general. According to the last accounts, however, he was not allowed to leave the capital to proceed to the front. Besides Graves there are three Englishmen and one Norwegian, all of whom are civilians—miners and planters, and so forth. They are Bonar, Frank Harvey, and Webb. The Norwegian is named Andersen, he is in the Hova Customs service. None of these has ever been a soldier. Mr. Weldon and Mr. Furlong, my engineer, who were living in my house at the capital, left Antananarivo some while back for Vatemandry, on the coast, and I have just heard by telegraph that Furlong died suddenly on Aug. 30.

M. de Lanessan. ex-Governor of Indo-China, has (according to the *Daily Chronicle*) been criticising the Madagascar business :—

Nothing could be more sensible or more intelligent than the way the ex-Governor of French Indo-China exhorts his countrymen to look at the situation. Given that General Duchesne successfully occupies Antananarivo, what then? France will have spent more than 100,000,000f. and lost 5,000 or 6,000 men without obtaining any appreciable advance in the way of influence onthat alreadypossessed in 1885. It will be just as impossible as it was then to penetrate the country, and the troops as will search in vain for a spot to build a sanitorium. French isolation will be as great as ever in the capital, and unless the soldiers return home they will disappear by disease and death. What does France, therefore, propose to do? M. de Lanessan puts the question bluntly, perfectly convinced that it is one the Governmet should be compelled to answer.

### WANTED A COLONIAL ARMY.

M. de Montfort, deputy for the Seine Inferieure, writing, on Oct. 2, in the "Figaro," says :—"The great culprit in the Madagascar adventure, upon whom rests the real responsibilty, is Parliament, a Parliament which has always desired to follow that absurd Colonial policy without method and without preconceived ideas, even before fashioning the necessary instrument which alone can make it possible—namely, a Colonial army."

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LORD ROBERTS is to receive the freedom of the burgh of Wick.

A MARRIAGE is arranged and will take place in India, on December 18, between Major F. A. Blyth, 10th Bengal Lancers, and Margaret, youngest daughter of Deputy Surgeon-General J. Tulloch, A.M.S., retired.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles, and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless Imitations.

## FRANCE AND CHINA.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says:—It is now generally believed in well-informed quarters here that the recent convention between France and China will not be ratified in its entirety. It is expected that the sections providing for the cession by China of the two districts Mong-u and Mong-u tai—alleged by us to be portions of the State of Kiang Hung, ceded by us to China on condition that no part was to be ceded to any foreign Power without our consent, will be excluded from the ratification, and that a fresh settlement between ourselves and France of the whole buffer State controversy will be made. It is thought, however, that the commercial portions of the convention will be ratified. The convention professes in its preamble to be supplementary to the conventions of 1886 and 1887, under which the right of France to Tonquin was recognised by China, and Lungchow and Mengtsze, in Kwang-si and Yunnan respectively, were opened to French trade. France now gets the right to establish a consul in a frontier town in the Canton province, for the purpose, it is said, of aiding more effectually in securing the tranquillity of the frontier. Another town in Yunnan is opened to French trade. This is Hohow, on the Red River, which is said to be more convenient than Manhao, the present head of the navigation on that stream. More important than either of these is the opening to French trade of Szemao, the chief trade mart of Southern Yunnan and the centre of all the trade of China with the Shan States. It is provided also, that no obstacles are to be placed in the way of French trade along the waterways and roads of the districts leading to the chief towns in the southern part of the province. The instrument is another step in the prolonged and energetic efforts of the French to secure the monopoly of the trade of Southern China. I may add that it is stated here that the convention was forced on the Chinese much against their will by M. Gerard, the French Minister in Pekin, almost immediately after the peace with Japan, and that Prince Kung has complained that no time was given to him to understand the provisions fully, much less to discuss them adequately.

## RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

One of the latest numbers of the Russian newspaper the *Novosti* received in Vienna contains some interesting particulars of the reinforcements on the Manchurian frontier, which it represents to be threatened by the Japanese. The *Novosti* (as quoted by the *Times'* Vienna correspondent) says:—A number of precautionary measures were consequently begun in the spring of the present year, their object being the defence of the Amur territory. The artillery in particular has been strengthened. In May two batteries of field artillery and two batteries of mortars were added, and now two more field batteries have been sent thither from West Siberia. . . . There are in all thirteen batteries and eighty light guns, twelve mortars and eight mountain guns making a total of 100 pieces of ordnance. They are, however, much less numerous than the Japanese guns, which number 200. But the measures taken are intended merely for the defence of the Amur region, and it is not necessary, therefore, for Russia to have a numerical advantage. An important tactical consequence is that the increase in the Russian artillery will enable a further increase to be made in the infantry and cavalry, and thus a considerable force of all three arms of the service will be able to take the field. These results are unquestionably of great weight, and, when they are considered in connection with the declaration of the officer in command of the military district as to the constant and complete readiness of his troops for action, it becomes evident that the efforts made to provide for the defence of the Amur have already had the success anticipated, and ought to be continued in view of the exceptional position of the territory in question.

The Japanese Ministry of Commerce and Manufactures will shortly organise at Tokio, in a specially-constructed building, a museum of specimens of Russian industrial products, which Japanese Government Delegates are going to purchase in Russia. These products will include glass, wool, sugar, candles, oil, fats, coke, plate, &c.

## THE IONA INQUIRY.

At Limehouse Town Hall on Oct. 3 the inquiry into the cause of the fatal fire on board the Iona was resumed by the Coroner for East London.

The jury, after an absence of an hour and forty minutes deliberation, returned a verdict of death by misadventure from suffocation and fire. They added the following rider:—We are unanimously of opinion, after viewing the charred woodwork of the different rooms, alley-ways, dining-saloon, and lamp-room, and hearing the evidence, that the fire originated in the lamp-room, and we feel that there was an error of judgment on the part of those officers sent by the captain to arouse the fore-cabin passengers, in not giving direct orders to the second stewardess, and in not informing her of the immediate proximity of the fire, and in not seeing all the women out of danger. We find that the captain showed negligence in not having the alarm bell rung. We find that there was carelessness on the part of the person who first trimmed the lamp, as it must have been badly done, which necessitated it having to be taken to the lamp-room and again carelessly trimmed. That we ask the Board of Trade to insist upon a separate means of ingress to that of egress to be provided for all sleeping-cabins of this kind by having doors at each end; and we further ask them to have all lamp-rooms constructed of fireproof material, and on deck as far removed from sleeping accommodation as possible. We consider that on passenger ships the case of fire should be anticipated, and the duties of each of the crew, as far as possible, previously assigned to meet such a contingency; and that especially it should be the duty of some particular person in authority, such as the steward and stewardess, to see to the safety of the passengers, and report the same to the captain during the night.

## SPORT IN EAST AFRICA.

It appears that a company is being formed for the protection of South African big game. Could not (asks a correspondent of the *Field*) the game society take over the protection of the "Guban" or sea-coast district of Somaliland in connection with the authorities at Aden? Col. Stace informs me that before he left the larger portion of Guban, extending from Berbera to the Golio Mountains, and then W. S. W. to Hargaisa, round by the Gadabursi country to Zaila, had been reserved for the Aden garrison, and that shikar parties from home and India were expected not to shoot till they had got beyond these limits. Although terribly shot over Somaliland still holds lots of game, but year by year one must go futher afield. Now no fencing would be required in Guban and Ogho, for the upland plateau lying to the south of the Golis range contains plenty of game yet. . . . If this country could be kept strictly preserved for six years game would be again abundant on it. Let people pass through it as much as they like to shoot in the interior of Somaliland, where a much greater variety of game is obtainable; but fine heavily anyone shooting (in Guban) anything but dik-dik, hare, or birds for the pot. . . . The only people on whom it would fall hard would be the officers of the Aden garrison, but a special reserve might be set apart for them beyond Hargaisa and in the direction of Harrar. Being on the spot, though, they can get further inland in their two or three months' privilege leave than can men from India. If, however, this plan of mine could be carried out, and at the same time an end put to the trade in horns at Aden, which is carried on under the very eyes of the authorities to a disgusting extent, a game preserve might be established and "run" by the South African Game Preservation Society at a very small extra cost.

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The Raja of Sikkim, was deported from Darjiling to Kurseong on his return to British territory after his flight to Nepal, and there kept under the surveillance of the police, will be reinstated at the end of this month. The three years, for which he was to be degraded from his high office have now expired; and since he has now submitted himself to Government and sworn to be loyal in future to the British Raj, he will be allowed to return to Sikkim at the end of this month and preside again over the deliberations of his Council at Guntock, where he himself will reside.

Someone has been playing upon Allahabad credulity in regard to the much-vexed question of Calcutta house-rents. We are aware that one house in Chowringhi was let a year or two ago for the season at a rental of Rs. 10,000. But to say that "really good quarters" cannot be had for less than Rs.2,000 per mensem is nonsense. Rents are high and have advanced with the increase in the number of boarding-houses. But we are still far short of the point of charging Rs. 24,000 for the use of even a Chowringhi "mansion" for a period of four months.

Earl and Countess Spencer will leave England fo India at the end of October.

## THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

### THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, SEPT. 27.

Royal Engineers—Lt-Col and Col W FitzH Spaight, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on retired pay; Capt E C Stanton to be Major, in succession to Col W F Spaight; Lieut A C de L Joly de Lotbiniere to be Captain, vice E C Stanton; Gent. Cadet J W Skipwith, from the R M Academy, to be Second Lieutenant.

The following Gent Cadets, from the R M College, to be Second Lieutenants:—6th Dragoon Guards—H H S Clay, in succession to Lieut W J C Butler, appointed Adjutant 8th Hussars—P A T Jones, in succession to Lieut L Sandwith, promoted; and R S V Dyas, in succession to Lieut D M Anderson, promoted. 10th Hussars—The Hon G B Portman, in succession to Lieut the Hon T W Brand, appointed Adjutant; and E R A Shearman, vice R Gardner, transferred to the York and Lancaster Regt. 11th Hussars—C S Rome, in succession to Lieut M Jones deceased. 15th Hussars—J Knowles, in succession to Lieut R L Aspinall, promoted. 17th Lancers—W C Chapman, in succession to Lieut H S H Prince A C A A E G P L L of Teck, promoted into 1st Life Guards. 20th Hussars—W H Hewett, A P Gibbs, W C T G G Plant, and H C on Hessey, a gm entation.

Royal Scots (Lothian Regt)—D C H Maclean, in succession to Lieut I F F Gardiner, promoted.

Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt)—E B Matthew-Lannowe, in succession to Lieut D Warren, promoted; and B T Churcher, in succession to Lieut S N Bevington, promoted.

Buffs (East Kent Regt)—C B Stockes, in succession to Lieut B R K Tarte, promoted.

King's Own (Royal Lancashire Regt)—R H F Newton, vice J F Elliot, seconded.

Northumberland Fusiliers—R C B Lethbridge, in succession to Lieut C V M Sarel, deceased; and F P Braithwaite, in succession to Lieut H L Bland, resigned.

Royal Warwickshire Regt—H P C Osborne (Honorary Queen's Cadet), vice B R Horsbrugh, seconded.

Lincolnshire Regt—F W Greatwood, in succession to Lieut H E Walter, promoted.

Devonshire Regt—A J E Sunderland, in succession to Lieut G Thomas, seconded.

Suffolk Regt—A P Frankland, vice R C A Whittington, deceased.

Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—E G Drummond, vice J W H Maturin, seconded.

Bedfordshire Regt—E G Sexton, in succession to Lieut C R J Griffith, promoted.

Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt)—C V Edwards in succession to Lieut F H Hodge, resigned.

Lancashire Fusiliers—C J Griffin, vice H G Burrard, seconded.

Royal Scots Fusiliers—I V Paton, in succession to Lieut H P De la Bere, promoted.

Cheshire Regt—A J L Dyer, in succession to Lieut W L Stretton, promoted.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers—H Hill, vice R G De B Hodge, deceased.

South Wales Borderers—C S Stooks, in succession to Lieut H Cleeve, seconded.

King's Own Scottish Borderers—E N Broadbent, in succession to Lieut H D N Maclean, placed on temporary half-pay and C P J Ovans, vice A M Brooke, deceased.

East Lancashire Regt—G T Seabroke, in succession to Lieut C D Mears, seconded, and C O Ritchie, vice F J Tweedie, resigned.

Duke of Connaught's Light Infantry—C B Woodham, in succession to Lieut J J B Jones-Parry, promoted.

Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt)—W M Stewart, R St J Carmichael, and J A M J P Kelly, on augmentation.

Border Regt—H Nelson, in succession to Lieut R O C Hume, promoted; G J Marsh, in succession to Lieut H D Tuson, promoted; and R N Gordon, in succession to Lieut G H Ledward, promoted.

Royal Sussex Regt—H S Ashworth, in succession to Lieut M E Cookson, promoted.

Hampshire Regt—A T Beckwith, in succession to Lieut F H Norie, seconded; and C N French, in succession to Lieut M V Parry, appointed Adjutant.

Dorsetshire Regt—F C Pauw, in succession to Lieut C A Rowley, promoted; E C Alexander, vice S J MacTier, deceased; C Saunders, in succession to Lieut A E R Mangels promoted; H C V Stead, vice H J Russell, seconded.

Welsh Regt—L H R Pope Hennessy, in succession to Lieut R Lines, seconded; and F A Jones, in succession to Lieut C D Shute promoted into the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own).

Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt)—F G Jones, in succession to Lieut A T England, promoted.

Loyal North Lancashire Regt—E C Halson, in succession to Lieut G L P Parker, promoted; and W H Creak, in succession to Lieut R R Feilden, promoted.

Northamptonshire Regt—H Shipley, in succession to Lieut A R Haworth Booth, deceased.

Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt)—V E Muspratt, in succession to Lieut P M Davies, seconded.

King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—E R M English (Honorary Queen's Cadet), in succession to Lieut J A Strick appointed Adjutant.

Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt)—H Storr, in succession to Lieut W E S Burch, promoted into the Royal Irish Regiment.

Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt)—D F Walters, in succession to Lieut B Cave Browne Cave, resigned.

Manchester Regt—J H M Jebb, in succession to Lieut E Vaughan, appointed Adjutant; and B A Wright, in succession to Lieut H W E Hitchins, promoted.

York and Lancaster Regt—E C Robertson, in succession to Lieut E C Cobbold, promoted.

Durham Light Infantry—W Northey, vice F H Carter, deceased.

Highland Light Infantry—P Balfour, in succession to Lieut J H Purvis, promoted; and A W D Gaussen, vice E G S Creek, resigned.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)—F J Marshall, in succession to Lieut E R Bradford, promoted; F E L Daniell (Honorary Queen's Cadet), in succession to Lieut A C D Baillie, promoted; and C I Stockwell, in succession to Lieut N C Maclachlan, promoted.

Royal Irish Rifles—H R Charley, in succession to Lieut A H Festing, seconded.

Prince of Wale's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians)—E V Raynes, in succession to Lieut H J Coningham, promoted.

Royal Munster Fusiliers—R R B Jackson, in succession to Lieut G A C Webb, appointed Adjutant.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers—P Maclear, in succession to Lieut H C Smith, promoted; C N Perreau, in succession to Lieut C A Hensley, promoted; F N Le Mesurier (Honorary Queen's Cadet), in succession to Lieut C H B Higginson, placed on temporary half pay; G Hudleston in succession to Lieut W M C Moorat, resigned.

West India Regt—H T Eckersley, in succession Lieut E L Cowie, seconded; A M Byng, in succession to Lieut N P Davies, promoted; and H D Russell, in succession to Lieut E Baines, promoted.

Memorandum—The retirement on Indian pension of Lieut Col H H Cole, half pay Royal Engineers, which was notified in the Gazette of July 23, 1895, is antedated to Dec. 17 1894.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, OCT. 1.

Regimental District—Col F L Graves, from Lieutenant Colonel, half pay, to be Colonel to command the 83rd Regimental District (the Royal Irish Rifles), vice Col J Dawson, retired.

Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut G L S Ray to be Adjutant vice Capt D Sapte, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Capt D G Stewart retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt)—Lieut C H Hawes is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Lancashire Fusiliers—Capt A J Mitchell is seconded for service as Adjutant of the Discharge Depot; Lieut P F Newnham is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Capt W C Hall is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers; Qmr and Hon Lieut A E Hammond is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Lieut A R Burton is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Welsh Regt—Sec Lieut G G P Humphreys is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt)—Capt J A Reeks to be Adjutant, vice Major F S Evans, who has vacated that appointment on promotion.

King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry)—Capt R Cashel resigns his commission.

Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt)—Capt R B Firman retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

King's Royal Rifle Corps—Major G G Grimwood to be Lieut-Colonel, vice the Hon K Turnour, retired.

Manchester Regt—Major C P Ridley to be Lieut-Colonel vice J A Barlow, placed on half-pay.

Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Lieut R G T Baker-Carr to be Captain, vice F E Lawrence, seconded; Gent Cadet the Hon H Dawnay, from the R M College, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut R G T Baker-Carr.

Staff—Field Marshal F S Lord Roberts, V C, G C B, G C S I, G C I E, to be a General on the Staff to command the Forces in Ireland, vice Field-Marshal the Right Hon'ble G J Viscount Wolseley, K P, G C B, G C M G, whose period of service in that appointment has expired; Col D J S M'Leod, DSO, Madras Cavalry, to command a Second Class District in India, with the rank of Brigadier General in India whilst so employed, vice Major-General G C Bird, C B, I S C, who has vacated that appointment. The following officers are appointed to the personal staff of the Right Hon Earl Cadegan, K G, Lieut General and General-Governor of Ireland:—To be Aides-de-Camp—Capt C W M Feilden, 2nd Dragoons; Capt H H P Dundas, 15th Hussars; Lieut St J Meyrick, the Gordon Highlanders; and Lieut the Hon M O'Brien, the Northumberland Fusiliers. To be Extra Aides-de-Camp:—Capt the Hon W Lambton, Coldstream Guards; Lieut J H G M, Lord Athlumney, Coldstream Guards; Lieut Lord G W Montagu Douglas Scott, 10th Hussars; Lieut Lord C C Bentinck, 9th Lancers; and Capt W J B Van De Weyer, 3rd Bn Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt).

Royal Military Academy—Capt C C Sankey, R.A., to be an Instructor, vice Capt A M C Dale, R A, who has resigned that appointment.

Army Pay Dept—Paymr and Hon Capt J D Maunsell is granted the honorary rank of Major.

Memoranda—Col J E Harris, half pay, is placed on retired pay. The following officers of Royal Engineers serving in India, from Lieutenant Colonel Royal Engineers, are granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army:—Brevet Col T Gracey, W S S Bissett, C I E, and H C Fox. The promotion to the substantive rank of Colonel of Lieut Colonel G Henry, which was notified in the *Gazette* of April 16, 1895, is antedated to July 28, 1884. Lieut-Col C C Egerton, C B, D S O, I S C, an Assistant Quartermaster General in India, is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army; Qmr and Hon Lieut J L Emerson, Military Mounted Police Corps, Provost Marshal, Aldershot, is granted the honorary rank of Captain; Qmr and Hon Capt J L Emerson, Military Mounted Police Corps, Provost-Marshal, Aldershot, is granted the honorary rank of Major.

Indian Staff Corps—Major Gen H Chapman is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List; Col R C R Clifford C B, to be Major General.

Reserve of Officers—Lieut J Finch, late 5th Bn the Royal Munster Fusiliers, resigns his commission.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers—Surg Capt R C M Pooley, having resigned his Volunteer appointment, ceases to be an officer of the Army Medical Reserve of Officers; Surg Lieut H D Brook to be Surgeon Captain; Surg Lieut H C Reid, M B, Glasgow Companies Volunteer Medical Staff Corps, to be Surgeon Lieutenant.

### THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain.—A W Craigie, to Camperdown.

Commander.—W F Tunnard, to Tamar.

Lieutenant.—R F Parker, to Vernon, additional, to qualify for torpedo (Sept 30).

Sub-Lieutenants.—G W Mason, to Howe; G H Brown, to Anson; C La P Lewin, to Ramillies; D T Brown, to Collingwood; B S Winter, to Camperdown; N C S Moore, to Rodney; M J G Cay, to Nile; E E Parker, to Barfleur; C Asser, to Philomel; A F Beal, to Volage; A C S H D'Aeth, to Royal Sovereign; C R Wason, to Empress of India; F May to Ferret; H L Wells, to Repulse, all to date Sept 28.

Inspectors of Machinery.—J J Finch, to Vivid, additional; J Melrose, to Hibernia, additional (Oct 1).

Chief Engineer.—F M Cottam, to Champion (Oct 10).

Engineers.—C G Taylor, to Quail; C H Hill, to Banshee; A G J Faulds, to Colossus; C Broadbent, to Revenge; L J Stephens, to Vernon, additional (Sept 27); H L Manning, to Fame; J O'Neill, to Pembroke, additional (Oct 2); H G Andrews, to Pembroke, supernumerary (Oct 10).

Staff Surgeons.—J Hunter, to Edgar; A W May, to Benbow (Oct 2).

Gunners.—F Elliott (T) to Iris, W Barrett to the Alert (Sept 24); S T Marchant, to Briton (Sept 28); J Hickey to Trincomalee, F D Samuels to Immortalite, A Jennings to Apollo J W Brazier to Theseus (Oct 9).

Boatswains.—W J Gough, to Empress of India, for quarterdeck duties; T R Clynick, to Wye, for quarterdeck duties (Sept 24).

Coastguard.—Surg and Agent J E Pollard, at St Margarets and Cornhill (Sept 24).

Admiralty, Sept 23, 1895—Royal Marine Artillery—Capt J H Bort to be Major, vice Swinburne, retired (Aug 17).

Royal Marine Light Infantry—Lt Col and Brevet Col W F Campbell has been placed on the retired list, at his own request, under the provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Feb 5, 1872, and Nov 29, 1881 (Sept 1st).

Sept 25, 1895—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb 22, 1870, and July 4, 1895, Staff Engr W Rabbidge has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (July 6).

Sept 26, 1895—The following Acting Sub Lieutenants, have been confirmed as Sub Lieutenants in Her Majesty's Fleet:—C Asser (April 14, 1894); G W Mason (June 14, 1894).

Sept 27—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Lieut W A L Q Henriques has been placed on the Retired List, with premission to assume the rank of Commander. The following Acting Sub Lieutenants have been confirmed as Sub Lieutenants in Her Majesty's Fleet:—B R S Winter, N C A Moore, W Speke, C La P Lewin, H L Wells, F May, G H Brown, A C S H D'Aeth H E Hillman, D T Brown, A F Beal, M J G Cay, C R Wason.

## TROUBLES IN ASHANTEE.

A representative of the Press Association called at the residence of the Ashantee chiefs now in London, when one of the Princes said that he was unaware that Ashantee had done anything to warrant an expedition being sent against her. The two strongest points or allegations made against them was that their King, in defiance of the treaty obligations, had permitted human sacrifice, and that they would not secede to the desire of the Government to establish a British Resident at Coomassie. As to the former, he could only repeat emphatically that the allegation was unfounded, and that the practice in question had long since been discontinued. As to the British Resident the Prince said he did not think the King would object to having a British Agent at Coomassie, but he held that it was inexpedient at present to establish a residency there with a military establishment, and if any argument were required in support of this view the history of Afghanistan supplied a striking parallel. Asked if he thought the King's objection was sufficiently great to induce him to undertake hostilities rather than submit, the Prince expressed himself as of the contrary opinion and said that an expedition against the Ashantees would be a mere errand of murder. The pretence had been urged that the expedition was necessary as a protection of the Ashantees against other tribes. So far as neighbouring tribes were concerned, the Prince said Ashantee required no protection, and as to England, he felt sure all difficulties could be settled in friendly negotiation.

A communication on behalf of the Ashantee Mission now in London has been made to the Press by Mr. Jonathan E. Harris, solicitor, Leadenhall-street. It represents, among other matters, that the King of Ashantee has never broken or violated any of his treaty engagements; it denies, too, that he has countenanced human sacrifice, or that he has hampered trade and attacked tribes under British protection. It is also denied that he has raided for slaves. The King of Ashantee is prepared (says Mr. Harris) to open his country to British skill. The Ambassadors submit that the fact of Ashantee being "within the sphere of British influence" does not carry away the King's independence as a Sovereign, nor justify the hostile attitude the British Government are assuming.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 19.

Bolton, Major, Bengal, 6th B I, on leave, from Fort Williams.
Campton, Lt, Punjab, 1st Som L I, on leave, from Subathu.
Greenstreet, Lt-Col, Bo, R E, on duty, from Poona.

October 20.

Leslie, Lt, Bo, R E, on transfer, from Aden.
Ward, Major-Genl, Bo, R A, from leave, from England.
Bartholomuez, Surgn-Lt-Col, Bo, I M S, on duty, from England.
Jones, Lt, Ms, R E, from leave, from England.
Hendley, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, I M S, from leave, from England.
Turner, Lt, Punjab, 13th B Lancers, on leave.
Manson, Surgn-Major, Punjab, 11th B Lan. on leave.

October 21.

Bradshaw, 2nd Lt, Bengal, R W Kent Regt, on leave, from Meerut.

DEPARTURES.—October 18.

Hogg, Brig-Genl, Bo, Comdg Deesa Dist, on leave, to Poona

October 20.

Bull, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, on leave, to Poona.

October 21.

Ward, Major-Genl, Bo, R A, on duty, to Meerut.
Moore, Surgn-Capt, Ms, A M S, on leave, to Colombo.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1895.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Corps has the use of the range at Colaba on Saturday afternoon, the 26th instant. All members are asked to attend.
2. Members are asked to apply to the Sergeant Instructor for the new numerals.
3. There will be sword drill for all members in the Town Hall this evening from 5-30 p.m.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1895.

1. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-Quarters to-day, at 8-30 p.m.
2. The drills for Thursday will be notified hereafter.
3. Extract from District and Garrison Orders by Brigadier General W. F. Gatacre, D. S. O., Commanding Bombay District, Bombay, Friday 18th October, 1895, is published for information:—

* * *

No. 575, Volunteers (134—31) Bombardier Staples, No. 24 Coy. Eastern Division Royal Artillery is appointed Acting Sergt.-Instructor Bombay Volunteer Artillery from the 11th October, 1895, vice Sergt.-Instructor M. Mullens on sick leave.

Bombardier Staples to have the local and temporary Rank of Sergt. while so employed.

* * *

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

## PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Assam Gazette*, October 12.)

Mr F C French, I C S, offg Depy Commr, Lakhimpur, on being relieved by Mr R S Greenshields, I C S, is retransferred to North Lukhimpur as Asst Commr, and placed in charge of that subdivision.

Mr R C Hamilton, I C S, Asst Commr, North Lakhimpur, on being relived by Mr F C French, I C S, is transferred to Jorhat, and placed in charge of that subdivision as a temporary measure.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, October 16.)

Mr William Augustus Bonnaud, Barr-at-law, is appointed to act as Presidency Magte, Calcutta, during the absence, on deputation, of the Hon Nawab Syud Ameer Hossein, C I E.

Mr Bonnaud is also appointed to act, until further orders, as Judge of the Court for the trial of Pilots.

Mr L P Shirres, I C S, who has lost lien on his appointment, is appointed sub pro tem to be a Jt Magte and Depy Collr of the first grade, and is posted temporarily to the head-quarter station of the Patna district.

Mr W Egerton, Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal in the Financial and Municipal Depts, is allowed leave for one month and twenty-five days.

Mr W B Thomson, offg Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, 24-parganas, is appointed to act temporarily as Magte and Collr of Cuttack.

Mr F R S Collier, I C S, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for one year.

Mr J B Birch, Dist Supt of Police, Darjeeling, is transferred to Shahabad.

Mr H Munro, Dist Supt of Police, Shahabad, is transferred to Darjeeling.

Mr G H P Livesay, Dist Supt of Police, Bhagalpur, is allowed furlough for fourteen months.

Mr I S Wells, Jr Master Pilot, is granted furlough to England for a period of two years.

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In Father Schomberg Kerr, says Sir W. Hunter, writing to the *Times*, a good and gifted man has passed from this world. Whether in India or in Africa, his self-denying life and tender helpfulness to others gave him an influence of a sort not too common among our countrymen abroad. Henry Schomberg Kerr was a son of the Lord Henry Kerr who passed over to Rome at the time of the Oxford Movement, his wife and children following him. Henry entered the Navy and was present at the siege of Sevastopol. In the maturity of his powers he felt a call to the religious life, and became a priest. He subsequently joined the Society of Jesus and accompanied the Marquis of Ripon as private chaplain to India. His position in the Viceroy's household was an extremely delicate one, but before long all felt the charm of his absolute sincerity, his rare talents, and goodness of heart. It should be remembered that, while the ruling body in India is strongly Protestant, the immence majority of Indian Christians belong to the Catholic faith. On the translation of Dr. Meurin the Pope selected Father Kerr for the Archbishopric of Bombay, and it was with difficulty that the humble-minded priest succeeded in avoiding the dignity. He was appointed to work more congenial to his retiring nature in South Africa. In the task of administering the establishments placed under his care he won the admiration of every one with whom he came in contact, from Mr. Cecil Rhodes downwards. He died at Grahamstown, whither he had gone upon a visit of inspection to one of the institutions in his charge. We learn from a private letter "that he was quite worn out by his unselfish and continuous labours." It was the end which he himself would have desired.

## BOMBAY (FIRST EXTRA) MEETING 1895.

NOVEMBER 9th and 16th.

### FIRST DAY—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9.

First Race.—The Debut Stakes—Rs 100. If five start, Rs 50 to second horse. For Arabs that have never won a race value Rs 50 or started for a race value Rs 180. Weight for age raised 21lbs. Allowances: Galloways, 7lbs Distance: 6 furlongs.

Second Race.—The Omnium—Rs 100. If five start, Rs 50 to second horse. For all horses that have never won a race value Rs 50 or started for a race value Rs 180. Weight for age and class raised 2st. Distance: 5 furlongs.

Third Race.—The Farewell Cup—Value Rs 100. Presented by Capt W C Ross. If eight start, Rs 75 to the second, and Rs 50 to third; if five start, Rs 50 to second from the Fund. For maiden Arab and C B galloways 13-3 and under, the property of members of Bombay or Poona Gymkhana, and ridden by members. Weight: 13-3 to carry 11st 7lbs. Allowances: Galloways that have not won a race value Rs 50, 5lbs; galloways played in recent Polo Tournament, Bombay, 5lbs. Accumulative. Penalties: Winners of Rs 180—once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs. Distance: ½ mile.

Fourth Race—The Lilliput Scurry—Rs 100. If five start, Rs 50 to second. For Arab and C B ponies 13-2 and under that have never won a race value Rs 50, or started for a race value Rs 180. Weight: 13-2 to carry 11st. Weight for inches. Distance: 3 furlongs.

Fifth Race—The Bedouin Stakes—Rs 60 to the first horse, Rs 30 to the second and Rs 15 to the third. For Arabs that have not started for any race. To be ridden by Arabs in national costume. Professional Riding Boys barred. Weight: Catchweights. Distance: 3 furlongs.

### SECOND DAY—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16.

First Race—The Maiden Plate—Rs 100. If five start, Rs 50 to second; if eight start, Rs 50 to second and Rs 25 to third. For maiden Arabs. Weight: Weight for age raised 21lbs. Allowances: Horses that have not won a race value Rs 150, 5lbs; galloways, 7lbs accumulative. Penalties: Winners of Rs 180—once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs. Distance: 5 furlongs.

Second Race.—The Importers' Plate—Rs 100. Presented by the Australian importers, Rs 50 to the second horse from the Fund if five start. For all maiden horses purchased from Bombay importers (Australian). Weight: Weight for age and class raised 21lbs. Allowances: Horses that have never won a race valued Rs 150, 5lbs; galloways, 1st. Accumulative. Penalties: Winners of Rs 180—once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs. Distance: 6 furlongs.

Third Race.—Galloway Handicap—Rs 100. If five start Rs 50 to second horse. For all galloways and ponies that started on the first day. Handicap will be published on Friday, the 15th instant. Distance: 5 furlongs.

Fourth Race—Pony Cup—Rs 100. If five start, Rs 50 to the second horse. For Maiden ponies 13-2 and under. Weight: 13-2 English and Colonials, 11st 7lbs; Arabs, 10st 9lbs; C B's, 10st 5lbs. Weight for inches. Allowances: Ponies that have never won a race value Rs 150, 5lbs. Penalties: Winners of Rs 180—once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs. Distance: ½ mile.

Fifth Race—Hurdle Race—Rs 200. If five start, Rs 100 to the second horse; if eight start, Rs 100 to second and Rs 50 to third horse. For Maiden Arab and C B Galloways 13-3 and under that have not won a race value Rs 500 in a flat race or a steeplechase. Weight: 13-3 to carry 11st 7lbs. Weight for inches. Allowance: C B's allowed 10lbs. Distance: 1¼ miles (5 hurdles).

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. W I T C Rules.
2. All entrance money goes to the Fund.
3. Entrance for all races, Rs 5 each. Entries for first day close on Wednesday, 6th November; and for second day, on Wednesday, 13th November.
4. Professional riders who have won a race value Rs 1,000 to carry 5lbs extra in all races, except Hurdle Race. Riders who have not won a race value Rs 180 allowed 3lbs, in all races.
5. Owners who have not registered their colours must name them when making their entries, subject to a fine of Rs 15.
6. A subscription of Rs 25 will cover entrance to Grand Stand for all extra meetings, except "Steeplechase." Daily tickets, Rs 5. Ladies free. There will probably be seven or eight days extra races during the season.
7. Starting declarations must be given in not later than 45 minutes before each race, and must state weight to be carried and name of jockey.
8. Ready Money Totalizators, both for "win" and "place," will be on the ground. No bookmakers will be allowed.
9. Entries and all communications should be addressed to The Honorary Secretary, Bombay Extra Races, Sleater Road, Tardeo, Bombay.

TOM LeMESURIER,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. C.

## BOMBAY STEEPLECHASES, 1896.

JANUARY 25th.

### SATURDAY, JANUARY 25.

First Race—Bombay Grand Annual—Rs 1,000. For all horses, maiden chasers, and that have not won a hurdle or flat race value Rs 1,000. Weight: Weight for age and class raised 2st 7lbs. Allowance: Galloways allowed 1st. Distance: About 2½ miles.

Second Race—The Galloway Chase—Rs 1,000. For Arab galloways 13-3 and under, Country-breds 14 hands and under, maiden chasers that have not won a hurdle or flat race value Rs 500. Weight: 13-3 Arabs and 14 hand C B's to carry 11st each. Weight for inches. Distance: About 2¼ miles.

Third Race—Amalgamation Plate—Rs 500. For all Arabs and CB's, and galloways of other classes that have not won a chase value Rs 500. Weight: Country-breds, 12st 7lbs Arabs, 11st; English and Australian galloways, 11st. Allowances: Arab galloways, 7lbs; Country bred galloways, 14lbs; maidens, 5lbs. Allowances accumulative. Penalties: Winners—once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; three times or oftener, 10lbs Distance: About 2½ miles.

Fourth Race—The Lilliput Chase—Rs 500. For all ponies 13-2 and under. Weight: English and Australians, 12st; Arabs, 11st; C B's, 10st 4lbs, Weight for inches. Allowances: Maidens, 5lbs Penalties: Winners—once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; three times or oftener, 10lbs. Distance: About 2 miles.

Fifth Race—The Light Horse Cup—Rs. 200. For bona fide Bombay Light Horse chargers, the property of members efficient for the current and past seasons. To be ridden by members. Weight: English and Australians, 13st; C B's and Arabs, 11st. Allowances: Owners riding their own horses allowed 7lbs. Penalties Winner of last year's Hurdle Race. 7lbs extra. Distance: About 1½ mile.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. W I T C Rules.
2. All entrance money to go to the Fund.
3. When there are seven starters the second horse will receive Rs 20 and the third horse Rs 100. When there are five starters, the second horse will receive Rs 150. This refers to the First, Second, Third and Fourth Races.
4. Entrances as follows:—

| | Nov 15 | Dec 15 | Jan 15 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs | Rs | Rs |
| 1st Race | 30 | 60 | 120 |
| 2nd " | 30 | 60 | 120 |
| 3rd " | 15 | 30 | 60 |
| 4th " | 15 | 30 | 60 |
| 5th " | 5 | 10 | 15 |

5. One-third added money will be given for as walk over. Three horses must start in separate interests for full amount.
6. No "chase course" fees will be charged for animals that start, but Rs 15 will be charged for each animal schooled over the chase course that does not start.
7. Subscribers of Rs 10 and upwards will receive a ticket to Grand Stand for self and ladies. Entrance for non-subscribers, Rs 5. Owners of horses running at the meeting to subscribe Rs. 20.
8. G R's who have not won a chase value Rs 200 allowed 5lbs in First, Second, Third, and Fourth Races.
9. W I T C and C T C certificates of height and age only accepted.
10. Owners who have not already registered their colours must give them at time of entry, subject to a fine of Rs 15.
11. Starting declarations will be received at latest 45 minutes before the advertised time of starting, and must contain the weight to be carried and the name of the jockey.

## GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th October, 1895 on 115·10 Miles open.

| — | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings [estimated.] | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week | 2,500 | 9,800 | 30 | 12,330 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 22 | 85 | ...... | 107 |
| For previous 13 weeks of half-year | 32,572 | 93,885 | 718 | 1,27,175 |
| Total for 11 weeks | 35,072 | 1,03,685 | 748 | 1,39,505 |
| Comparison. | | | | |
| Total for corresponding week of previous year (on 45 miles open) | 957 | 800 | 20 | 1,777 |
| Per mile of Ry. do. | 21 | 18 | ...... | 39 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 8,874 | 6,462 | 276 | 15,612 |

Increase for the week .......... Rs. 10,553
Ditto to date .......... " 1,23,893

## PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th October 1895 on 17·28 Miles open.

| — | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings [estimated]. | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week | 900 | 400 | ...... | 1,300 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 52 | 23 | ...... | 75 |
| For previous 13 weeks of half-year | 6,410 | 1,704 | 47 | 8,161 |
| Total for 14 weeks | 7,310 | 2,104 | 47 | 9,461 |
| Comparison. | | | | |
| Total for corresponding week of previous year | 411 | 268 | 1 | 680 |
| Per mile of Ry do. | 24 | 15 | ...... | 39 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 4,727 | 2,617 | 32 | 7,376 |

Increase for the week .......... Rs. 620
Do. to date .......... " 2,085

## I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 12th October 1895.)

| Description. | 1895. | 1894. | Inc. for the week. | Dec. for the week. | Aggregate Inc. | Aggregate Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miles Open | 825 | 752 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Passengers, Parcels, &c. | 55,280 | 57,378 | ... | 2,098 | ... | 11,682 |
| Goods | 52,823 | 84,066 | ... | 31,183 | ... | 2,53,047 |
| Other earnings | 3,381 | 3,233 | 148 | ... | ... | 1,191 |
| Total for week | 1,11,484 | 1,44,617 | ... | 33,133 | ... | ... |
| Aggregate | 10,87,523 | 12,53,512 | ... | ... | ... | 2,65,9 |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The City Line s s City of Edinburgh, 2,102 tons, Captain W M Frame, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo from Glasgow and Liverpool.

The B I S N Co's Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain R J Rickford, will sail to-day for Karachi via coast ports, with a general cargo and Col W L Greenstreet and 80 deck passengers.

The s s Myrtledene, 1,948 tons, Captain F P Horsfall, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Rangoon (9th October), with a cargo of rice and cotton. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co. She experienced during the voyage wet and cloudy weather.

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.—October 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Shd. | Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B | Afrikander | 1792 | Dunn | London | | W & A Graham |
| D | Roma | 1743 | Temperly | Calcutta | | M Mackenzie & Co |
| F | Cy. of Edinburgh | 2102 | Frames | Liverpool | 22-10 | F Forbes |
| G | Grosnover (Bq) | 530 | Brebner | Mauritius | 26-10 | H S Sidick |
| H & J | Falls of Inversnaid | 1716 | Wright | N F | | T Morrison&Co |
| K | Tait | 892 | James | Not fixed | | H C Joosub |
| L | Mahanadi | 547 | Adam | C Gulf | 23-10 | Shepherd & Co |
| M | Bahaduri | 828 | Keyzer | C Mandvi | 22-10 | Do. |
| N | Golden Cross | 1944 | Thames | Not fixed | | W & A G & Co |
| O | Courland | 760 | Adams | Porebunder | 24-10 | D Abdoola |
| Q | Courtfield | 2105 | Sheldrick | Havre | 2-11 | Bombay Co |

HARBOUR WALL.

| Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sabermati | 524 | Ahmed | Mangalore | 21-10 | Shepherd & Co |
| Ponani | 552 | Fakeera | Bhownugger | 22-10 | Do. |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| Shd. | Vessels. | Ton. | Capt | Destination. | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Myrtledene | 1948 | Horsfall | N F | | J Mackentosh |
| 7 | Imperatrix | 2334 | Rossovich | Trieste | 1-11 | A Lloyd's |
| 13 | Wistow Hall | 2139 | Barclay | Not fixed | | E Bates & Co |
| 100 tons crane | Shastri | 47 | Cassum | Not fixed | | Shepherd&Co |

### ARRIVALS.

| Oct. | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Myrtledene (s) | Horsfall | Rangoon, Oct 19. |
| 21 | R. I. M. S. Clive | Finny | Karachi, Oct 19. |

### DEPARTURE.

| Oct. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | Maria Valerie (s) | Fellner | Kobe, &c. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer City of Edinburgh, Frame, for Karachi.
" Pachumba, Rickford, for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Kola, for Karachi.
" Kerbella, for Rangoon, &c.
" Fultala, for Calcutta, &c.
" Afrikander, for Havre, Antwerp and London.
" Falls of Inversnaid, for Dunkirk and Antwerp.
" Nadir, for Calcutta and Coast ports.
" Armidale, for London, Antwerp, Dunkirk, &c.

### KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

| Oct. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Bahaduri s | Keyzar | Bombay. |
| 11 | Dumra s | Livingstone | Do. |
| | Hampstead s | Eway | Batoum. |
| 12 | Assyria s | Peck | Persian Gulf. |
| 14 | La Seyne s | Etienne | Bombay. |
| | Kapurthala s | Skinner | Do. |
| | Kola s | Whitehead | Do. |
| 15 | Amra s | | Do. |

DEPARTURES.

| Oct. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Gisela s | Mitis | Trieste. |
| 10 | Locksley Hall s | Collin | Liverpool. |
| | Mikado s | Pickering | Hull. |
| | Bahaduri s | Keyzar | Bombay. |
| 12 | Dumra s | Livingstone | Do. |
| | Assyria s | Peck | Do. |
| 14 | La Seyne s | Etienne | Aden. |
| 15 | Kapurthala s | Skinner | Persian Gulf. |
| | Amra s | | Bombay. |

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S. S. Hampstead, Eway, The Bombay Co., Ld., (not known)
" Kola, Whitehead, M. Mackenzie & Co., for Bombay.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—October 21.

For Liverpool.

Courtfield s—25 bales hemp, K Khooshall; 1,702 cwts linseed cake, New Mofussil Co Ld.

Wistow Hall s—504 cwts myrabollams, Ewart Latham and Co; 155 bales hemp, John L Kersten; 15 cases condiments, Manockjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 6860 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 500 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 105 bales wool, A M Lutiff.

For London.

Afrikander s—275 cwts coiryarn, L Nursey.

For Dunkirk.

Falls of Inversnaide s—8,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 900 bales cotton, 600 cwts horns, Prier de Saone and Co; 490 cwts poppy seed and 3998½ cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 4000 cwts linseed and 4500 cwts poppy seed, Volkart Brothers; 11013 cwts linseed, the Bombay Co; 4000 cwts rapeseed, R Kaderbhoy.

For Havre.

Afrikander s—812 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 3000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2000 cwts linseed Volkart Brothers; 350 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 707 cwts cutch, The Bombay Burma Trading Co.

For Marseilles.

Wistow Hall s—1930 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri; 855 cwts castorseed, Toeppen and Co; 600 cwts gram, 2800 cwts castorseed, 1600 cwts mowraseed, and 9999 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 12 bales skins, R Kaderbhoy.

For Antwerp.

Afrikander s—400 cwts baffallo horns, R Kaderbhoy.

For Venice.

Imperatrix s—955 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1156½ cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co.

For Trieste.

Imperatrix s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1600 cwts linseed, 880 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1998 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Hongkong.

Khedive s—275 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 175 cwts ooplate, P F Talati.

For Shanghai.

Khedive s—100 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

## KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(From 8th to 14th October, 1895.)

### EXPORTS.

Dwarka s (Bombay)—38 cwts wool unpressed, 1,538 cwts rapeseed, &c, 9,898 cwts wheat, 2 cwts rice, and 1,065 corges skins.

Dumra s (Bombay)—1,058 cwts cotton unpressed, 342 cwts wool unpressed, 1,315 cwts rapeseed, &c, 15,442 cwts wheat, and 620 corges skins.

Amra s (Bombay)—97 cwts cotton unpressed, 45 cwts wool unpressed, 970 cwts wheat, and 15,920 lbs tea for transhipment to London.

Satrunjee s (Bombay)—72 bales cotton, 536 cwts cotton unpressed, 1,870 cwts wheat, 125 corges skins, 425 corges skins, for transhipment to Leghorn, 75 corges hide, for transhipment to Leghorn, 175 corges hides for transhipment to Hamburg.

Esby Abbay s (Port Said for orders)—81,420 cwts wheat.

Kola s (Bombay)—271 cwts cotton unpressed, 531 cwts rapeseed, &c, 4,673 cwts wheat, 18 cwts rice, and 202 corges skins.

Satrunjee s (Bombay)—60 cwts cotton unpressed, 6,517 cwts wheat, 19 cwts mutter, 465 corges skins and 2,688 lbs tea for transhipment to Batoum.

### IMPORTS.

Ehrenfels s (Hamburg via Bombay)—7 cwts iron bar, &c, and 13 cwts steel.

Branksome Hall s (Liverpool)—380 pieces grey goods (foreign), and 900 pieces white goods (foreign).

Africa s (Hamburg via Bombay)—83 pieces prints (foreign), 2 cwts steel.

Locksley Hall s (Liverpool)—25,459 pieces grey goods (foreign), 9,825 pieces white goods (foreign), 3,381 pieces prints (foreign), 44,000 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 8,100 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), and 87 cwts steel.

Dwarka s (Bombay)—50 pieces grey goods (foreign), and 200 pieces grey goods (Indian).

Satrunjee s (Bombay)—80 pieces grey goods (foreign).

Amra s (Bombay)—500 pieces grey goods (foreign), 200 pieces grey goods (Indian), 230 pieces white goods (foreign).

Dumra s (Bombay)—807 pieces grey goods (foreign), 3,730 pieces grey goods (Indian), 1,468 pieces white goods (foreign), 2,275 pieces prints (foreign).

Kola s (Bombay)—1,189 pieces grey goods (foreign), 12,099 pieces grey goods (Indian)—3,033 pieces white goods (foreign), 2,606 pieces prints (foreign), 50 pieces prints (Indian), 11,800 lbs grey yarns (Indian).

Kola s (Bombay)—760 pieces grey goods (foreign), 8 pieces white goods (foreign), 3,501 pieces prints (foreign), 5,900 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign).

Satrunjee s (Bombay)—564 pieces grey goods (foreign), 2,630 pieces grey goods (Indian), 1,043 pieces white goods (foreign), 1,170 pieces prints (foreign), 10 pieces prints (Indian), 400 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 1,500 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 2,000 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 20 cwts copper, 84 cwts yellow metal.

Amra s (Bombay)—840 pieces grey goods (foreign), 6,014 pieces grey goods (Indian), 6,816 pieces white goods (foreign), 3,668 pieces prints (foreign), 430 pieces prints (Indian), 1,000 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 18,800 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 1,600 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 400 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 20 cwts copper, 15 cwts yellow metal.

Dwarka s (Bombay)—6,688 pieces grey goods (foreign), 33,098 pieces grey goods (Indian), 8,382 pieces white goods (foreign), 675 pieces prints (foreign), 6,000 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 16,200 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 3,600 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 39 cwts copper.

Bahaduri s (Bombay)—310 pieces grey goods (foreign), 5,350 pieces white goods (foreign), 1,194 pieces prints (foreign), 1,200 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 400 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 102 cwts yellow metal.

Hamstead s (Batoum)—6,27,840 gallons kerosine oil.

## G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 12th October, 1895:—

| | Coaching Traffic. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. | Other Earnings (Estimated) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Receipts. | Receipts. | | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs |
| Total.. | 1,85,744 | 2,85,281 | 5,757 | 4,76,785 |
| Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 Miles | ... | ... | ... | 4,62,470 |

Increase .......... Rs. 14,315

## ADVENTURE OF A SELF-SUPPORTING LADY.

By a Newspaper Reporter.

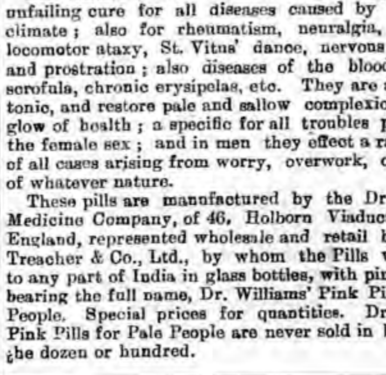
A reporter on an English newspaper succeeded in interviewing the heroine of a remarkable affair. Miss Lepronia Baker, of 33, Dover-street, York, is described as a genteel, refined, and educated lady—one of those who, averse to being a burden on others, prefer to earn an honourable living for themselves.

"I had been four years in a situation in London," she said, "and my calling necessitated a good deal of walking. I began to feel uneasy and uncomfortable; I grew languid and weary, and was very soon tired owing to the pain I suffered in my legs. For six months, I should think, the pain got worse, and I was ordered to bed by the doctor."

"What did he say was the matter?"

"Varicose veins. He said I needed a long rest; but I did not derive the promised benefit. I gave up my situation in London and came home; but I have now entered upon another engagement, for I have met with a wonderful recovery by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They cured me when everything else had failed. I had been at home two months when I read in the *Yorkshire Herald* about a patient in Leeds having been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and at once sent for a box. The result was very gratifying indeed. I derived benefit at the first, and after taking half the contents of the box the pain in my limbs which had so troubled me had vanished."

"What had the doctor prescribed?"



"He told me to wear an elastic stocking and a legging. I did so for several weeks. I had pain in the hips, which I couldn't account for, and thought that it must be caused by the pressure from the tightness of the stocking and legging. I endured the pain, not knowing what else to do, but in the end I was obliged to give up my situation and come home. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured me: the pain has not returned, and I feel better than I have ever been before. Everyone I knew used to tell me how pale and how thin I looked. Different remedies were tried, but to no purpose. When I took to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I began to mend at once."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate; also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, represented wholesale and retail by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd., by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in glass bottles, with pink wrapper bearing the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Special prices for quantities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

TILES
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PAVEMENTS in PLAIN and MOSAIC TILES
FOR THE
FLOORING of CHURCHES,
HOUSES, STORES,
SIDEWALKS, BARRACKS,
etc.

G. FIÈVE & CO.,
GHENT (Belgium).

ALBUM containing 150 DESIGNS, with Notice and Conditions for Export, on Application.

Apply to
GOOLAM ALI GOOLAM HOOSEN, Esq., and
F. FISCHER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Agent or M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

"A CHARMING SCENT."
H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

ATKINSON'S
WHITE ROSE.

"The Sweetest of Sweet Odours."
Delightfully and delicately fragrant.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
ATKINSON'S IS THE ONLY GENUINE.

Perfume, Toilet Powder, Soap, Tooth Powder, Sachets, & all other specialities with this "charming" odour, of all Dealers throughout the World & of the Manufacturers,
J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

Purely Vegetable, Perfectly Harmless Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.
Botanic Medicine Co.,
3, New Oxford-street,
London, W.C.

GOLD & Co's.

BIRMINGHAM,
ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON
HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST
AND
BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

## NOTICES.

**NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT**

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

*Indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.

HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

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## TO LADIES

all most beautiful women use

## CREME SIMON

Madame Adelina PATTI says :
« Have found it very good indeed »

For all irritations of the skin it is unequalled.
***Chaps, Redness, Sunburn, Roughness, etc.***
disappear as if by magic.

**J. SIMON**
*13, R. Grange-Batelière, Paris*
**Mertens, 64, Holborn Viaduct, London (E.C.)**
**Chimists, Druggists, Stores, Perfumers**

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## BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS.

FOR

**GOUT,**
**RHEUMATISM,**
**SCIATICA,**
**LUMBAGO,**
**NEURALGIA,**

**They claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic Medicines.**

They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure without the slightest inconvenience, and it is their peculiar property that the first dose completely arrests the frequent tendency of those diseases to attack some vital part, and at the same time their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.

Manufactured in England by PROUT & Co., 229, Strand, London, and sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box, or obtainable through any Chemist or Store in India; or from the Agents, Bathgate & Co., Chemists, Calcutta.

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## A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

( OZONIC OXYGEN. )

Although the modern Materia Medica includes valuable remedies for human afflictions, it is a matter of certainty that in all cases where the animal vitality is failing, Phosphorus is decidedly superior to every other remedy at present known. It will work effects such as nothing else will produce, and it possesses the great advantage of not causing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.

ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. BRIGHT'S.

THE ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

AND THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

### Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach and intestines, with a harmony vigour, yet, mildness unparalleled in medicine.

### Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

### Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for Dr. BRIGHT'S and refuse Useless Substitutes.

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE

*Is sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine vendors throughout the Globe.*

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA: BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Bathgate & Co.

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## BILE-LADEN BLOOD.

### HEALTHY BILE.

**When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.**

### ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

### ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

**SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.**—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

### EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.

I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

**CAUTION.**—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at **ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E.** By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

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## MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

**Largest Sale in the World.**

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FOR
Boots, Shoes, Harness,
AND ALL
Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

WATERPROOF.

**HARNESS LIQUID** Or Self-shining Jet. | **JET BLACK OIL** FOR HARNESS.

*Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.*
**Manufactory: LONDON, E.**

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GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

## BENGER'S FOOD

### For Infants Invalids & The Aged

MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.

Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.

Agents—TREACHER & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA; KEMP & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY; PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY and POONA.

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## CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.,

***Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats, Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese***

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

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ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

## FREEMAN'S

TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

## CHLORODYNE

**CURES** FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

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## Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

## CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states 'TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street
London, W. C.

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## MELLIN'S FOOD

Is not Farinaceous and is entirely free from Starch and Cane Sugar.

When added to diluted Cow's Milk it produces a complete and perfect diet, adapted for the strong as well as for the sickly babe. **MELLIN'S FOOD** supplies materials by which diluted cow's milk is converted into **A PERFECT FOOD FOR THE YOUNGEST INFANT.**

Mellin's Food may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India. Samples and Directions for use printed in Native Languages, together with a pamphlet on the "Feeding and Care of Infants," can be had on application to the following Wholesale Agents in India :—

*Bombay*—LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & Co. *Madras*—OAKES & Co. *Calcutta*—MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co
*Rangoon*—LATHAM BLACK & Co. *Karachi*—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

**MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LIMITED, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.**

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## Collects the 'FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the "Octopus" week by week, until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

*ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.*

Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

| | EACH. |
|---|---|
| *Kettle Size* ... | 2/6 |
| *Small Boiler Size* ... | 5/- |
| *Medium Boiler Size* ... | 7/6 |

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.

Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.

*Purifies and Softens the Water.* *Sold all over the World.*

Agents in Calcutta, **WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.**
**Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.**
Special Wholesale Agents, **W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, Ltd., 36-40, York Rd., King's Cross, London, N.**
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
**LANGSTAFFE, BANKS & PECKOVER, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.**

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## BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

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Having regard to an **UNTRUE STATEMENT** made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those woods (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

*Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries*

REGISTERED **DR LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

## PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For **thirty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for** BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

**The effect** of this Standard **Phosphoric Remedy** in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity **that is really marvellous.**

**Directions** for Self-Treatment of the above **diseases** with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

**Beware of vile imitations!**—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "**Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne,** London, England," engraved thereon.

**Thousands** of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

**Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each by all Chemists throughout the World.**

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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## NOTICES.

## ROSE'S LIME JUICE

## CORDIAL.

**Purifies the Blood,**

**DELICIOUS,**

**WHOLESOME & REFRESHING.**

AGENTS: H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

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## ALEXANDRE'S ORGANS

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HARMONIUMS for Churches, Drawing Rooms, Schools, &c.
From £4 upwards.
Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand.
Apply to Messrs. V. K. SHROFF and Co., BOMBAY.

Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

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## LUNGILI,

THE NEW DRUG FOR

## DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

**Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.**

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

**Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.**

THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill, BIRMINGHAM.

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PETER MÖLLER'S

## COD LIVER OIL

Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.

HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.

*In Capsuled Bottles only.*

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## MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION.

# WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. May 1829.

# SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

## WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

**WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA**

**WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA**

**WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA**

Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most reliable **remedy for Tropical Disorders.**

For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

## INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

**CAUTION.**
Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation [illegible] the sequelæ of a mer[illegible] for removing what may be called [illegible]urial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am nev[illegible] of sorts [illegible] without it, for, when feeling depressed or out [illegible] from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers' in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited
KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

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55 YEARS OF SUCCESS.
GREAT PRIZE
International Exhibition, Lyons, 1894.

ALCOOL DE MENTHE

58 AWARDS.
2 GOLD MEDALS,
International Exhibition, Antwerp, 1894.

# DE RICQLÈS

VERY SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PRODUCTS AND THE ONLY TRUE ONE.
INFALLIBLE AGAINST INDIGESTION, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, NERVOUS FITS, HEAD-ACHES, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERINE.
*A few drops in a glass of sugared water make a delicious and hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing the thirst and purifying the water.*
IT IS AT THE SAME TIME EXCELLENT FOR THE TEETH, THE MOUTH, AND ALL TOILETTE PURPOSES.
IT IS A CAPITAL PREVENTATIVE AGAINST CHOLERA AND SEA SICKNESS.
Manufactured in LYONS. House in PARIS, 41 RUE RICHER.
See that each Flask bears the name of DE RICQLES.
Apply to Messrs. F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay, Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co. PARIS.

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# ACTON & BORMAN'S

SPECIALITIES:

"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
IN 3d PACKETS AND 6d 1s 2s 6d TINS EVERYWHERE.
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN PACKETS 1d & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
ALSO
"GENUINE EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.
72 SHOE LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1781

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# DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

## MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

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## "G.B."

FOR DIABETES.
FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

## DIABETES WHISKY.

FOR RHEUMATISM.
FOR GOUT.

**Sold by all leading Merchants in India.**
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
*Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,*
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

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# Dr. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

## LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

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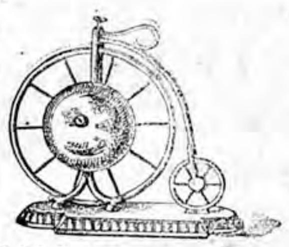

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